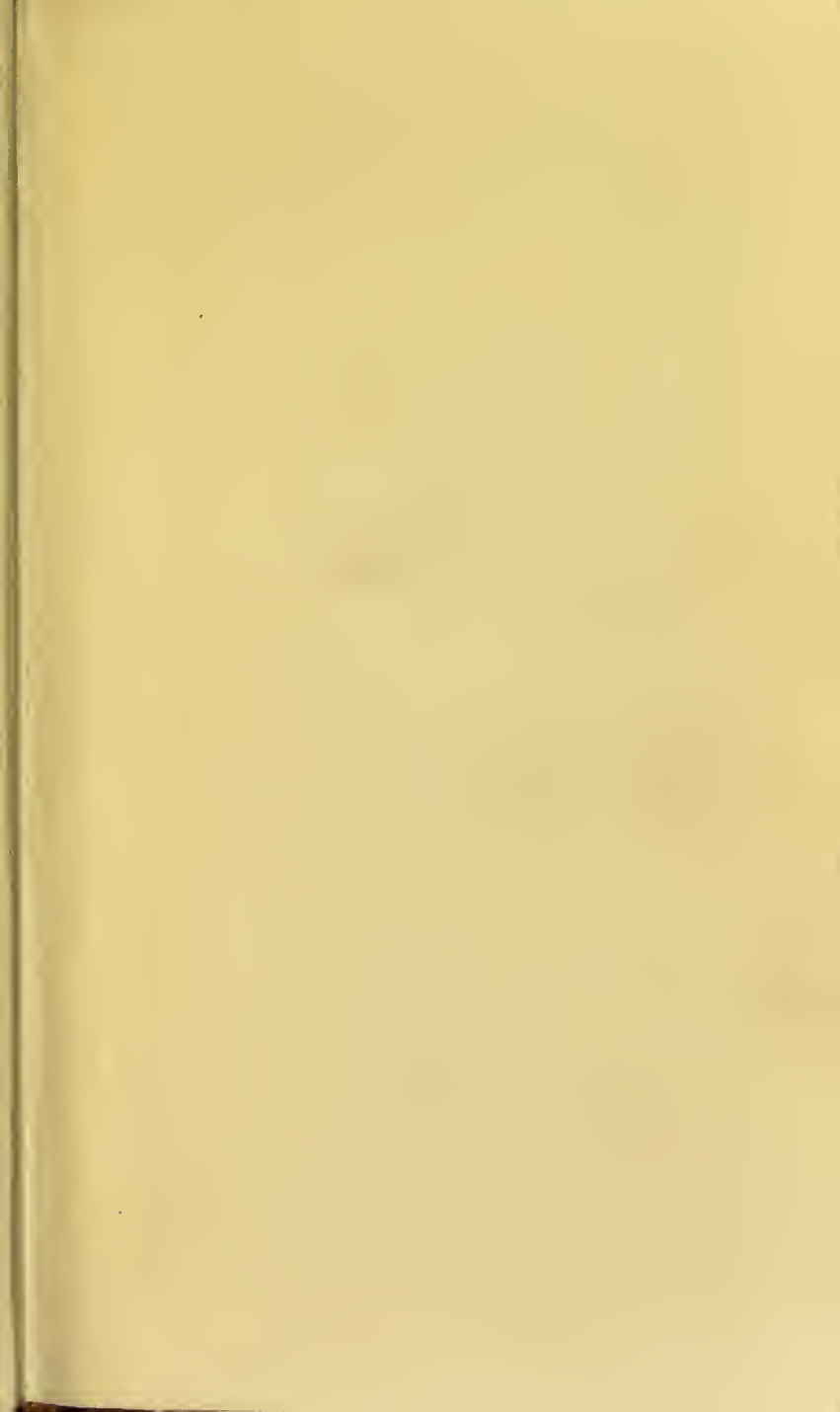




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SYNOPSIS
NOSOLOGIÆ METHODICÆ,
EXHIBENS
SYSTEMA NOSOLOGICUM.

AUCTORE
GULIELMO CULLEN, M.D.
NUPER IN ACAD., EDIN. MED. PRACT. PROF. MEDICO REGIO
APUD SCOTOS PRIMARIO, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
WITH NOTES,
OF THE
INDICATIONS AND TREATMENT
OF THE
PRINCIPLE DISEASES,
CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM THE SAME AUTHOR:

FOR THE USE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS PREPARING FOR
EXAMINATION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

A New and enlarged Edition.

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1827.



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TO THE
PROFESSORS
AND
GENTLEMEN STUDENTS IN MEDICINE
OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOLS,
WHOSE
ABILITIES AND ACQUIREMENTS ARE ORNAMENTS
TO THE PROFESSION, AND WHO HAVE FOR
A SERIES OF YEARS UPHELD
THE
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL PRACTICE
OF THESE
HOSPITALS,
TO THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF EUROPE,
THIS LITTLE VOLUME
OF THEIR ILLUSTRIOUS COUNTRYMAN IS MOST
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED
AND HUMBLE SERVANT,
WILLIAM JACKSON.

Oct. 1827.
32, King-street.



SERIES

CLASSIUM ET ORDINUM.



CLASSIS I. PYREXIÆ.

- ORD. I. FEBRES.
- II. PHLEGMASIÆ.
- III. EXANTHEMATA.
- IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.
- V. PROFLUVIA.

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- II. ADYNAMIÆ.
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- IV. APOCENOSES.
- V. EPISCHESES.
- VI. TUMORES.
- VII. ECTOPIÆ.
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| 44 Dyspepsia. | 46 Chlorosis. |

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| 48 Convulsio. | 56 Pyrosis. |
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| 99 Bulimia. | |
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| 102 Satyriasis. | 106 Adipsia. |
| 103 Nymphomania. | 107 Anaphrodisia. |

ORD. III. DYSCINESIÆ.

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|-----------------|------------------|
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| 109 Mutitas. | 113 Dysphagia. |
| 110 Paraphomia. | 114 Contractura. |
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- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
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|----------------|-----------------|
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| 127 Varix. | 134 Clavus. |
| 128 Ecchymoma. | 135 Lupia. |
| 129 Schirrus. | 136 Ganglion. |
| 130 Cancer. | 137 Hydatis. |
| 131 Bubo. | 138 Hydarthrus. |
| 132 Sarcoma. | 139 Exostosis. |

ORD. VII. ECTOPIÆ.

- | | |
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SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

(FEBRILE DISEASES.)

Order I.

FEBRES.	FEVERS
§ 1. <i>Intermittentes.</i>	§ 1. <i>Intermittents.</i>
1 Tertianæ	1 Tertian Ague.
2 Quartanæ	2 Quartan ———
3 Quotidianæ	3 Quotidian ———
§ 2. <i>Continuæ.</i>	§ 2. <i>Continued.</i>
4 Synocha	4 Inflammatory Fever.
5 Typhus	5 Putrid ———
6 Synochus	6 Mixed ———

Order II.

PHLEGMASIÆ.	INFLAMMATION with FEVER
7 Phlogosis	7 Inflammation.
8 Ophthalmia	8 ————— of the Eye.
9 Phrenitis	9 ————— Brain.

10	Cynanche	10	Inflammation of the Throat
11	Pneumonia	11	————— Lungs.
12	Carditis	12	————— Heart.
13	Peritonitis	13	————— Peritoneum.
14	Gastritis	14	————— Stomach.
15	Enteritis	15	————— Bowels.
16	Hepatitis	16	————— Liver.
17	Splenitis	17	————— Spleen.
18	Nephritis	18	————— Kidneys.
19	Cystitis	19	————— Bladder.
20	Hysteritis	20	————— Uterus.
21	Rheumatismus	21	Rheumatism.
22	Odontalgia	22	Toothache.
23	Podagra.....	23	Gout.
24	Arthropoosis.....	25	Pus in a Joint.

Order III.

EXANTHEMATA.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

25	Variola	25	Small Pox.
26	Varicella	26	Chicken Pox.
27	Rubeola	27	Measles.
28	Scarlatina	28	Scarlet Fever.
29	Pestis	29	Plague.
30	Erysipelas.....	30	St. Anthony's Fire.
31	Miliaria	31	Miliary Fever.
32	Urticaria	32	Nettle Rash.
33	Pemphigus	33	Vesicular Fever.
34	Aphtha	34	Thrush.

Order IV.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ. HEMORRHAGES with FEVER

35	Epistaxis	35	Hemorrhage from the .. Nose.
36	Hæmoptysis	36	————— Lungs.
37	Hæmorrhoids	37	Piles.....
38	Menorrhagia.....	38	Overflow of the Menses.

Order V.

PROFLUVIA.	FLUXES with FEVER.
39 Catarrhus	39 Catarrh.
40 Dysenteria.....	40 Dysentery.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.**(NERVOUS DISEASES.)***Order I.*

COMATA.	SOPOROSE DISEASES.
41 Apoplexia	41 Apoplexy.
42 Paralysis	42 Palsy.

Order II.

ADYNAMIÆ.	DEFECT of VITAL POWER
43 Syncope.....	43 Fainting.
44 Dyspepsia.....	44 Indigestion.
45 Hypochondriasis ..	45 Low Spirits.
46 Chlorosis	46 Green Sickness.

Order III.

SPASMI.	SPASMODIC DISEASES.
47 Tetanus.....	47 Universal Cramp, or locked jaw.
48 Convulsio.....	48 Convulsion.
49 Chorea	49 St. Vitus's Dance.
50 Raphania.....	50 Spasms of the Joints.
51 Epilepsia	51 Epilepsy.
52 Palpitatio	52 Palpitation of the Heart.
53 Asthma	53 Asthma.
54 Dyspnœa	54 Difficult Breathing.
55 Pertussis	55 Hooping Cough.
56 Pyrosis	56 Water Brash.
57 Colica	57 Colick.
58 Cholera.....	58 Vomiting and Purging.

59	Diarrhœa	59	Purgings.
60	Diabetes	60	Excessive discharge of Urine.
61	Hysteria	61	Hysterics.
62	Hydrophobia.....	62	Canine Madness.

Order IV.

VESANIÆ.

MENTAL DISEASES

63	Amentia	63	Idiotism.
64	Melancholia	64	Melancholy.
65	Mania	65	Madness.
66	Oneirodynia	66	Night Mare.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

(CACHECTIC DISEASES.)

Order I.

MARORE.

EMACIATION of the BODY.

67	Tabes	67	Wasting.
68	Atrophia	68	Atrophy.

Order II.

INTUMESCENTIÆ.

SWELLINGS.

§ 1.	<i>Adiposa</i>	§ 1.	<i>Fatty</i> .
69	Polysarcia.....	69	Corpulency.
§ 2.	<i>Flatiosa</i>	§ 2.	<i>Flatulent</i> .
70	Pneumatosis	70	Emphysema.
71	Tympanites	71	Tympany.
72	Physometra	72	———— of the Uterus.
§ 3.	<i>Aquosa</i>	§ 3.	<i>Dropsical</i> .
73	Anasarca	73	Dropsy of the Integuments
74	Hydrocephalus....	74	———— Head.
75	Hydrorachitis	75	———— Spine.
76	Hydrothorax . . .	76	———— Chest.

77 Ascites	77 Dropsy of the Belly.
78 Hydrometra	78 ————— Uterus.
79 Hydrocele.....	79 ————— Testicle.
§ 4. <i>Solidæ</i>	§ 4. <i>Solid.</i>
80 Physconia	80 Fleishy] Tumour in the Abdomen
81 Rachitis	81 Rickets.

Order III.

IMPETIGINES.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

82 Scrophula	82 King's Evil.
83 Syphilis	83 Venereal Disease.
84 Scorbutus	84 Scurvy.
85 Elephantiasis.....	85 Legs swelled like an Elephant's.
86 Lepra	86 Leprosy.
87 Frambæsia	87 Yaws.
88 Trichoma	88 Plaited Hair.
89 Icterus	89 Jaundice.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

(LOCAL DISEASES.)

Order I.

DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

DISEASES of the SENSES.

90 Caligo	90 Blindness.
91 Amaurosis	91 Loss of Sight
92 Dysopia	92 Bad Sight.
93 Pseudoblepsia	93 False Vision.
94 Dysecœa	94 Deafness.
95 Paracusis..	95 Wrong Hearing.
96 Anosmia	96 Loss of Smell.
97 Agheustia	97 ——— Taste.
98 Anæsthesia	98 ——— Touch.

Order II.

DYSOREXIÆ.

DEPRAVED APPETITES.

§ 1. *Appetitus Erronei.*§ 1. *False Appetite.*

99 Bulimia.....	99 Voracious Appetite.
100 Polydipsia	100 Thirst.
101 Pica	101 Depraved Appetite.
102 Satyriasis	102 Incontinence in Men.
103 Nymphomania	103 ————— Women.
104 Nostalgia	104 Longing for Home.
§ 2. <i>Appetitus Deficientes.</i>	§ 2. <i>Defective Appetite.</i>
105 Anorexia	105 Bad Appetite.
106 Adipsia	106 Want of Thirst.
107 Anaphrodisia	107 Impotence.

Order III.

DYSCINESIÆ

DEPRAVED MOTIONS.

108 Aphonia.....	108 Loss of Voice.
109 Mutitas	109 Dumbness.
110 Paraphonia	110 Bad Voice.
111 Psellismus.....	111 ——— Utterance.
112 Strabismus	112 Squinting.
113 Dysphagia	113 Difficult Swallowing.
114 Contractura	114 Contraction.

Order IV.

APOCENOSES.

INCREASED DICHARGES.

115 Profusio.....	115 Flow of Blood.
116 Ephidrosis.....	119 Sweating.
117 Epiphora	117 Flux of Tears.
118 Ptyalismus	118 ——— Saliva.
119 Enuresis	119 Incontinence of Urine.
120 Gonorrhœa.....	120 Clap.

Order V.

EPISCHESES.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

121 Obstipatio	121 Costiveness.
122 Ischuria.....	122 Suppression of Urine.

123 Dysuria	123 Difficult discharge of Urine.
124 Dyspermatisms ..	124 ————— Semen.
125 Amenorrhœa.....	125 Stoppage of the Menses

Order VI.

TUMORES

TUMOURS

126 Aneurisma	126 Aneurism.
127 Varix	127 Dilated Vein.
128 Ecchymoma	128 A Livid Swelling.
129 Schirrus	129 Hardened Tumour.
130 Cancer	130 Cancer.
131 Bubo	131 Glandular Tumour.
132 Sarcoma	132 Flethy
133 Verruca	133 Wart.
134 Clavus	134 Corn.
135 Lupia	135 Wen.
136 Ganglion	136 Swelling of a Tendon
137 Hydatid	137 Hydatids.
138 Hydarthrus	138 White Swelling.
139 Exostosis	139 Tumour of a Bone.

Order VII.

ECTOPIÆ.

PROTRUSIONS.

140 Hernia	140 Rupture.
141 Prolapsus	141 Protrusion Uncovered
142 Luxatio	142 Luxation of a Bone.

Order VIII.

DYALYSES.

SOLUTIONS or DISUNION.

143 Vulnus	143 Wound.
144 Ulcus	144 Ulcer.
145 Herpes	145 Tetters.
146 Tinea	146 Scald Head.
147 Psora	147 Itch.
148 Fractura.....	148 Fracture.
149 Caries	149 Ulceration of a Bone.

CULLENS NOSOLOGY,
WITH NOTES,
OF THE
INDICATIONS AND TREATMENT
OF THE
PRINCIPLE DISEASES,
CHIEFLY FROM THE
SAME AUTHOR.

NOSOLOGIA CULLENI.

CL. I. PYREXIÆ.

Descriptio.—Post horrorem pulsus frequens, calor major, plures functiones læsæ, viribus præsertim artuum imminutis.

ORD. I. FEBRES.

Prægressis, languore, lassitudine, et aliis debilitatis signis pyrexia, sine morbo locali primario.

§ I. INTERMITTENTES.

Febres, miasmate paludum ortæ, paroxysmis pluribus, apyrexia, saltem remissione evidente interpositâ, cum exacerbatione notabili, et plerumque cum horrore redeuntibus, constantes: Paroxysmo quovis die unico tantum.

GENUS I. TERTIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo quadraginta octo circiter horarum: accessionibus meridianis.

I. INTERPOSITA APYREXIA, quæ variat

A. *Paroxysmi duratione.*

- a. Tertia paroxysmis haud ultra horas duodecim extensis.

NOSOLOGY OF CULLEN.

CLASS I. FEBRILE DISEASES.

Character.—After shivering, (or a sense of coldness) succeed a quick pulse, increased heat, with interruption and derangement of functions, diminution of strength, especially of the joints.

ORDER I. FEVERS.

After languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility pyrexia, without any primary local disease.

§ 1. INTERMITTENTS.

Fevers arising from marsh miasmata, consisting of many paroxysms, with intermissions, or at least with evident remission, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and in general with shivering: one paroxysm only taking place each day.

GENUS 1. TERTIAN AGUE.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about forty-eight hours: the accessions occurring at noon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing,

A. In the duration of the paroxysm.

a. With paroxysms not continuing above twelve hours.

b. Tertianâ paroxysmis ultra horas duodecim extensis.

B. Paroxysmorum recursu.

a. Tertianâ quotidie revertens, paroxysmis inæqualibus, alternis similibus.

b. Tertianâ alternis diebus revertens, paroxysmis eodem die binis.

c. Tertianâ quotidie revertens, paroxysmis altero die binis, altero unico tantum.

d. Tertianâ quotidie revertens, interpositâ remissione inter diem imparem et parem magis, inter parem et imparem minus, notabili.

C. Symptomatibus.

a. Tertianâ affectibus soporosis stipata.

b. Tertianâ spasmodicis et motibus convulsivis stipata.

c. Tertianâ efflorescentiâ cutis stipata.

d. Tertianâ phlegmasiâ stipata.

D. Aliis morbis complicata.

E. Ratione principii.

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.

G. II. QUARTANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo septuaginta duarum circiter horarum: accessionibus pomeridianis.

I. INTERPOSITA APYREXIA, variat,

A. *Typo.*

a. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die singulis; aliis diebus nullis.

b. With paroxysms continuing more than twelve hours.

B. In the return of the paroxysms.

a. Returning daily, with unequal paroxysms, alternately similar.

b. Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in one day.

c. Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and one paroxysm the next.

d. Returning daily, with an intervening remission, more remarkable between the odd and the even day, than between the even and the odd.

C. In the symptoms.

a. Attended with drowsiness.

b. ———— spasms and convulsive motions.

c. ———— efflorescence of the skin.

d. ———— inflammation.

D. In being accompanied with other diseases.

E. In respect to its cause.

2. WITH REMISSION ONLY.

2. QUARTAN AGUE.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about seventy-two hours: the accessions taking place in the afternoon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing,

A. In type, or period.

a. With one paroxysm every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.

- b. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die binis;
aliis diebus nullis.
 - c. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die tribus;
intermediis diebus nullis.
 - d. Quartana quæ ex quatuor diebus tertium tantum
a febre vacuum habet, paroxysmis quarto quoque
die similibus.
 - e. Quartana quotidie accedens, paroxysmis quarto
quoque die similibus.
- B. *Symptomatibus.*
- C. *Aliis morbis complicata.*

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.

G. III. QUOTIDIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo viginti quatuor circiter
horarum: paroxysmis matutinis.

I. INTERPOSITA PYREXIA.

A. *Variat solitaria.*

*Note 1.—Indications and Treatment of Intermittent
Févers.*

- I. In the time of intermission to prevent the recur-
rence of paroxysms.
 - 1. By increasing the action of the heart and arteries
some time before the period of accession, and sup-
porting that increased action.
 - a. By various stimulant remedies internally given, or
externally applied, and that without exciting sweat.

- b.* With two paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- c.* With three paroxysms every fourth day and none on the intermediate days.
- d.* Of the four days, the third only being free from fever, and the paroxysm alike every fourth day.
- e.* With daily paroxysms and similar every fourth day.

B. In symptoms.

C. In complication with other diseases.

2. WITH REMISSION ONLY.

3. QUOTIDIAN AGUE,

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about twenty-four hours, and the paroxysms taking place in the morning.

1. WITH INTERMISSION.

A. It differs in being simple.

- b.* By the same, or others, to excite sweating and to support it till the period of accession be past.
- c.* By nauseating doses of emetics—thereby supporting and increasing the tone and action of extreme vessels.
- 2. By supporting the tone of the extreme vessels, without increasing the action of the heart and arteries.

By various tonic medicines, as

- a.* Astringents alone. *b.* Bitters alone.

a. Universalis, quotidiana eâdem horâ matutinâ
rediens.

b. Partialis.

B. *Complicata*.

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.—*Note 1.*

SECT. II. CONTINUÆ.

*Febres, sine intermissione, nec miasmate paludum ortæ,
sed cum remissionibus et exacerbationibus, parum
licet notabilibus, perstantes: Paroxysmis quovis die
binis.—Note 2.*

G. IV. SYNOCHA.

Calor plurimum auctus; pulsus frequens, validus, et
durus; urina rubra; sensorii functiones parum
turbatæ.

c. Astringents and bitters conjoined.

d. Astringents and aromatics conjoined.

e. Certain metallic tonics.

f. Opiates; and lastly, an impression of horror.

The Sulphate of Quinine is now much used, as it
occasions less nausea, and is administered with
considerable success. The dose is from 1 to 5
grains.

II. In the time of paroxysm to conduct these so as
to obtain a final solution of the disease.

a. Universal, returning at the same hour in the morning.

b. Partial.

B. In being complicated.

2. WITH REMISSION ONLY.—*Note 1.*

§ 2. CONTINUED FEVERS.

Fevers, without intermission, not produced by marsh miasmata; but continuing with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable; having two paroxysms each day.—Note 2.

4. INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Heat much increased; pulse frequent, strong, and hard; urine red; the functions of the sensorium little disturbed.

1. By exhibiting emetics during the time of the cold stage, or at the beginning of the hot.

2. By opiates given during the time of the hot stage.

III. To take off certain circumstances which might prevent the fulfilling of the first indications, which are a phlogistic diathesis prevailing in the system and congestion of the abdominal viscera.

The 1st. By blood-letting and antiphlogistic regimen.

The 2nd. By vomiting and purging.

G. V. TYPHUS.

Morbus contagiosus: calor parum auctus; pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens; urina parum mutata; sensorii functiones plurimum turbatae; vires multum imminutæ.

Note 2.—Indications and Treatment of continued Fevers.

- I. To moderate the violence of reaction,
 1. By diminishing the action of the heart and arteries, by
- A. Avoiding or moderating those irritations constantly applied to the body.
 - a. The impressions made upon our senses.
 - a. Increased heat, whether arising from
 - a. a. External heat, or
 - b. b. The accumulation of the heat of the body.
 - b. The exercise of the body.
 - c. The exercise of the mind.
 - d. The taking in of aliment.
 - e. Particular irritations, arising from
 - a. The sense of thirst.
 - b. Crudities or corrupted humours in the stomach.
 - c. The preternatural retention of the fæces.
 - d. A general acrimony of the fluids.
 - B. Employing certain sedative powers, as
 - a. Cold.
 - b. Refrigerents; the chief of which are,
 - a. Acids of all kinds.
 - C. Diminishing the tension and tone of the arterial system, by

5. TYPHUS or PUTRID FEVER.

Contagious ; heat little increased ; pulse small, weak, and in general quick ; urine little changed ; functions of the sensorium much disturbed ; great prostration of strength.

a. Blood-letting. b. Purging.

2. By taking off the spasms of the extreme vessels, by

A. Internal means, which are

a. Those remedies which determine to the surface.

a. Diluents. b. Neutral salts.

c. Sudorifics. d. Emetics.

b. Those remedies named anti-spasmodics.

B. External means, as

a. Blistering. b. Warm bathing.

b. Neutral salts.

c. Metallic salts.

II. To remove the causes or obviate the effect of debility, by

1. Supporting and increasing the action of the heart and arteries, by

A. Tonics, as

a. Cold.

b. Tonic medicines, which are either,

a. Fossils, as

a. a. Saccharam Saturni, &c.

b. Vegetable, as

a. a. Peruvian Bark.

B. Stimulants, as

Species sunt,

I. Typhus (*petechialis*) plerumque eum petechiis.

Variat gradu.

a. *Typhus mitior*.

b. *Typhus gravior*.

II. Typhus (*icterodes*) eum flavedine cutis.

G. VI. SYNOCHUS.

Morbus contagiosus. Febris ex synocha et typho composita, initio synocha, progressu et versus finem typhus.

HECTICA.

Febris quotidie revertens; accessionibus meridianis et vespertinis; remissione, rarius apyrexia, matutina; plerumque sudoribus nocturnis, et urina sedimentum furfuraceo-lateritium deponente.

a. Aromatics, &c. b. Wine.

III. To obviate or correct the tendency of the fluids to putrefaction, by

1. Avoiding the application of putrid or putrescent matter, by

A. Removing the patient from places filled with corrupted air.

B. Correcting the air from which he cannot be removed.

C. Avoiding the accumulation of the patient's own effluvia, by

a. A constant ventilation.

b. Frequently changing the bed clothes and body linen.

D. Removing carefully and speedily all excremental matter.

E. Avoiding animal food, or correcting it.

The species are,

1. Petechial fever, generally attended with purple spots.

This varies in degree.

a. Mild typhus.

b. Putrid.

2. Yellow fever, with yellowness of the skin.

6. SYNOCHUS or MIXED FEVER.

Contagious A fever compounded of synocha and typhus; at first a synocha, and towards the end typhus.

HECTIC.

Fever returning daily; the accessions taking place at noon and in the evening: with remission, but seldom intermission, in the morning; for the most part accompanied by nocturnal sweats, and the urine depositing a sediment like bran, of the colour of brick dust.

2. Evacuating the putrid or putrescent matter already present in the body, by

A. Evacuating frequently the intestines.

B. Supporting the excretions of perspiration and urine, by

a. Diluents. *b.* Neutral Salts.

3. Correcting the putrid or putrescent matter remaining in the body, by

A. Diluents. B. Antiseptics.

C. Fixed air.

4. Resisting farther putrification, or obviating its effects, by

a. Supporting the tone of the vessel by tonic remedies.

ORD. II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Febris synocha; phlogosis; vel dolor topicus, simul læsâ partis internæ functione; sanguis missus, et jam concretus, superficiem coriaceam albam ostendens.

G. VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, partis externæ rubor, calor et tensio dolens.

Species sunt,

- I. Phlogosis (*Phlegmone*) rubore vivido; tumore circumscripto, in fastigium plerumque elevato, sæpe in apostema abeunte; dolore sæpe pulsatili.

Variat,

a. Formâ

b. Sede.

- II. Phlogosis (*Erythema*) colore rubicundo, pressione evanescente; ambitu inæquali, serpente; tumore vix evidente, in cuticulæ squamulas, in phlyctænas vel vesiculas abeunte; dolore urente.

Variat,

a. Vehementiâ.

b. Causâ remotâ.

c. Complicata.

Phlogosis sequelæ sunt,

1. APOSTEMA.

Post phlogosin, remittentibus dolore et pulsatione. tumore albescens, mollis, fluctuans, pruriens.

ORDER II. INFLAMMATION with FEVER.

Inflammatory fever; phlogosis, or pain in some particular part, with some internal function injured; the blood drawn, and, when coagulated, exhibiting a white coriaceous surface.

7. INFLAMMATION.

Pyrexia, with redness, heat, and painful tention of of some external part.

The species are,

1. Simple inflammation, of a vivid red colour; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point, often terminating in abscess, accompanied with a throbbing pain.

It varies,

a. In form.

b. In the part affected.

2. Erysipelas, of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure; with an irregular spreading circumference; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in phlyctænæ, or vesicles; burning pain.

It varies,

a. In intensity,

b. In its remote cause.

c. In being complicated

Inflammation is succeeded by

1. Abscess. When the pain and throbbing have ceased, a tumour arises whitish, soft, fluctuating and itching.

2. GANGRÆNA.

Post phlogosin, pars livens, mollis, parum sensibilis, sæpe cum vesiculis ichorosis.

3. SPHACELUS.

Post gangrænam pars nigricans, flaccida, facile lacerabilis, sine sensu vel calore, et cum fœtore carnis putridæ; vitio celeriter serpente.—*Note 3.*

G. VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Rubor et dolor oculi; lucis intolerantia; plerumque cum lachrymatione.

Species et varietates sunt,

I. IDIOPATHICÆ.

1. *Ophthalmia* (membranarum) *in tunica adnata, et ei subjacentibus membranis, sive tunicis oculi.*

Note 3.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation.

I. To remove the remote causes where they are evident and continue to operate, by

A. Removing as much as possible all those natural and other agents, or stimuli, by which the circulation is supported

B. The most perfect quiet and simplest antiphlogistic regimen.

II. To take off the phlogistic diathesis, affecting either the whole system or the particular part, by

A. Blood-letting, both general and topical.

B. Purging with

- a. Sulphate of magnesia. b. Sulphate of soda.
- Tartarate of potass, &c.

2. Gangrene. The part grows livid, soft, little sensible, and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.
3. Mortification. After gangrene, the part becomes blackish, flaccid, easily lacerable, without feeling or heat, and with the fœtor of putrid flesh; the disease quickly spreading.—*Note 3.*

8. INFLAMMATION of the EYE.

Redness and pain in the eye; light offensive; for the most part with effusion of tears.

The species and varieties are,

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Ophthalmia membranarum*, inflammation in the tunica conjunctiva, or in the coats of the eye.

III. To take off the spasm of the particular part, by remedies applied either to the whole system or to the part itself, by

A. Diaphoretics, as

- a.* Antimonials. *b.* Citrate of potass.
- c.* Soda. *d.* Acetate of ammonia.
- e.* Nitrate of potass, &c.

B. Blistering.

C. Rubefacients.

D. Cold applications, as

- a.* Water. *b.* Ice. *c.* Diluted vinegar, &c.

Should abscess form, the matter is to be let out early by means of the lancet; gangrene and mortified parts must be removed, if possible, by the knife; and their further spread counteracted by antiseptics, and by supporting the system with tonic remedies.

Variat,

- a. Gradu phlogosis externæ.
- b. Affectis tunicis internis.
- 2. *Ophthalmia (Tarsi) cum tumore, erosione, et exudatione glutinosâ tursi palpebrarum.*

II. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

- a. *A morbo ipsius oculi.*
- b. *A morbis aliarum partium vel totius corporis.*

Note 4.

G. IX. PHRENITIS.

Pyrexia vehemens; dolor capitis; rubor faciei et oculorum; lucis et soni intolerantia; pervigilium; delirium ferox vel typhomania.—*Note 5.*

G. X. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia aliquando typhodes; rubor et dolor faucium; deglutitio et spiratio difficiles, cum angustie in faucibus sensu.

Note 4.—Indications and Treatment of Ophthalmia.

- I. To remove the remote causes, by
 - 1. Bleeding from the system if need be—applying leeches or cupping to the temples.
 - 2. Purgings.
- II. To relax the spasms and take off the determination of the fluids to it, by
 - 1. Blistering near the part affected.
 - 2. Cold spirituous lotions, and by avoiding all irritation, particularly the light.

It varies,

- a. In degree of external inflammation.
- b. In the affection of the internal coats.

2. *Ophthalmia tarsi*, with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus palpebrarum.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

- a. From disease in the eye.
- b. From diseases of the other parts, or of the whole body.—*Note 4.*

9. INFLAMMATION of the BRAIN.

Vehement pyrexia; violent headache, redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium or typhomania.

Note 5.

10. QUINSY.

Pyrexia, sometimes of the typhoid kind; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult, with a sense of tightness in the fauces.

Note 5.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Brain

Is the same with that of inflammation in general: but the most powerful remedies are to be employed immediately; copious and repeated bleedings from the arms; J. V. and temporal artery, with cupping and leeches; purging; cold applications to the head, previously shaved, and large blisters.

Species sunt,

- I. Cynache (*tonsillaris*) membranam faucium mucosam, et præcipue tonsillas, tumore et rubore afficiens, cum febre synocha.
- II. Cynanche (*maligna*) tonsillas et membranam faucium mucosam afficiens tumore, rubore, et crustis mucosis coloris albescentis vel cineritii, serpentibus, et ulcera tegentibus; cum febre typhode et exanthematis.
- III. Cynanche (*trachealis*) respiratione difficili, inspiratione strepente, voce raucâ, tussi clangosâ, tumore fere nullo in faucibus apparente, deglutatione parum difficili, et febre synochâ.
- IV. Cynanche (*pharyngæa*) cum rubore in imis præsertim faucibus; deglutatione maxime difficili, dolentissimâ; respiratione satis commodâ, et febre synochâ.
- V. Cynanche (*parotidæa*) cum tumore externo parotidum et maxillarum glandularum magno; respiratione et deglutatione parum læsis; febre synochâ plerumque leni.—*Note 6.*

G. XI. PNEUMONIA.

Pyrexia; dolor in quadam thoracis parte; respiratio difficilis; tussis.

Note 6.—The Indication and Treatment of Cynanche.

In all its varieties will be the same as in inflammation in general, (see note 3) but some degree of modifi-

The species are,

1. Inflammatory sore throat, affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with tumour and redness, accompanied by synocha.
2. Putrid sore throat, affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and spreading mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhus fever and eruption.
3. Croup, difficult respiration, inspiration loud, voice hoarse, cough sharp; hardly any apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult, with synocha.
4. Inflammation of the pharynx, with redness chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration easy, with synocha.
5. The Mumps, with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever synocha, in general mild.—*Note 6.*

INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS.

Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

cation is necessary in its various types; vomiting in the commencement; gargling, bleeding, and blistering are the chief remedies.

Species sunt,

1. Pneumonia (*peripneumonia*) pulsu non semper duro, aliquando molli; dolore thoracis obtuso; respiratione perpetuó difficili, sæpe non nisi trunco corporis erecto exercondâ faciei tumidæ colore purpureo; tussi plerumque humidâ, sæpe cruentâ.

1. *Idiopathicæ simplices.*

Variat gradu.

2. *Idiopathicæ complicatæ febre.*

3. *Symptomaticæ.*

- II. Pneumonia (*pleuritis*) pulso duro; dolore, plerumque lateris, pungente, sub inspiratione præsertim aucto; decubitu in latus molesto; tussi dolentissimâ, initio siccâ, postea humidâ, sæpe cruentâ.

1. *Idiopathicæ simplices.*

2. *Complicatæ.*

a. Febre.

b. Catarrho.

3. *Symptomaticæ.*

4. *Falsæ.*

Pneumoniæ sequelæ sunt,

1. VOMICA.

Post pneumoniam, resolutione quâdam non terminatam, dyspnoea et tussis perstantes, cum decubitu in latus sanum difficili, et febre hecticâ.

2. EMPYEMA.

Post pneumoniam suppuratione terminatam, sæpe post vomitam, remissio doloris, dum perstant

The species are,

1. Inflammation of the thorax. The pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and, except in an erect posture of the body, almost impossible; the face swollen and of a purple colour; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

1. Simple idiopathic.

It varies in degree.

2. Idiopathic, complicated with fever.

3. Symptomatic.

2. Inflammation of the pleura. Pulse hard; pain, in general of the side, pungent, and increased, especially by inspiration; lying on the side troublesome; very painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid, and often bloody.

1. Simple idiopathic.

2. Complicated.

a. With fever.

b. With Catarrh.

3. Symptomatic.

4. False.

The sequela of pneumonia are

Tubercles or Abscess. After pneumonia, not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, uneasiness in lying on the sound side, and hectic fever.

A collection of matter in the cavity of the chest, after pneumonia, ending in suppuration, often after

dyspnœa, tussis, decubitus difficilis, et febris heetica sæpe cum sensu liquoris in pectore fluctuantis, et signis hydrothoracis.

G. XII. CARDITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor in regione cordis; anxietas; spiritus difficilis; tussis; pulsus inæqualis; palpitatio; syncope.

I. IDIOPATHICA.

II. SYMPTOMATICA.—*Note 7.*

G. XIII. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor abdominis, corpore erecto auctus; absque propriis aliarum phlegmasiarum abdominalium signis.

Si signa darentur quibus dignosci queant, sequentes pro speciebus peritonitis recenseri possent.

I. Peritonitis (*propria*) in peritonæo strictius dicto, sive in peritonæo abdomen intus succingente.

II. Peritonitis (*omentalis*) in peritonæo per omentum extenso.

III. Peritonitis (*mesenterica*) in peritonæo, per mesenterium extenso.

G. XIV. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; anxietas; in epigastrio ardor et dolor, ingestis quibuslibet auctus; vomendi cupiditas, et ingesta protinus rejeeta; singultus.

I. IDIOPATHICÆ.

a. A causis internis.

Note 7.—Indication and Treatment of Pneumonia.

Under this title I mean to comprehend the whole of the inflammations affecting the Viscera of the Thorax or the membrane lining the interior of that cavity: for neither do our diagnostics serve to ascertain ex-

Vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, pain in lying on the side, and hectic fever remain, often accompanied with a sense of fluid in the breast, and symptoms of hydrothorax.

12. INFLAMMATION of the HEART.

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety; difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpitation; syncope.

I. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.—*Note 7*

13. INFLAMMATION of the PERITONÆUM.

Pyrexia; pain in the abdomen; increased when the body is erect; but without the symptoms peculiar to other abdominal inflammation.

If symptoms are indicated, by which they can be distinguished, the following may be enumerated, as species of peritoneal inflammation.

1. Peritonitis *propria*, in the peritonæum, strictly so called, or in the peritonæum surrounding the abdomen internally.
2. Peritonitis *omentalis*, in the peritonæum, covering the omentum.
3. Peritonitis *mesenterica*, in the peritonæum, covering the mesentery.—*Note 8*.

14. INFLAMMATION of the STOMACH.

Pyrexia, of the typhus sort; anxiety; excessive heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by whatever is taken into the stomach, inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

1. IDIOPATHIC

a. From internal causes.

actly the seat of the disease, nor lead to any difference in the method of cure, which must be that of inflammation in general, (see note 3); but the importance of the part affected, and the danger to which it is exposed, must be considered, and require that the remedies be fully as well as early applied.

1. Gastritis (*phlegmonodæa*) dolore acuto pyrexia vehementi.
- b. A causis externis.
2. Gastritis (*erythematica*) dolore et pyrexia lenioribus, rubore erysipelatoso in faucibus apparente.

II. SYMPTOMATICA.—Note 9.

G. XV. ENTERITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; dolor abdominis pungens, tendens, circa umbilicum torquens; vomitus; alvus pertinaciter astricta.

I IDIOPATHIÆ.

Species sunt,

1. *Enteritis* (*phlegmonodæa*) dolore acuto, pyrexia vehementi, vomitu et alvo astricta.
2. *Enteritis* (*erythematica*) dolore et pyrexia lenioribus, sine vomitu, et cum diarrhæa.

II. SYMPTOMATICA.—Note 10.

Note 8.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Peritonæum.

The same as inflammation in general (see note 3), but the student will bear in mind the judicious advice given by Dr. Pemberton, not to apply the blisters or leeches till some remission of pain (on pressure) be obtained by the general bleedings.

Note 9.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Stomach.

The same as inflammation in general (see note 3); but as the irritability in this disease will not admit of

1. Gastritis *phlegmonodæa*, with acute pain, and vehement pyrexia.

b. From external causes.

2. Gastritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, and erysipelatous redness of the fauces.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.—*Note 9.*

15. INFLAMMATION of the INTESTINES.

Fever of the typhus kind : pungent pain in the abdomen, spreading, with a sensation of twisting about the umbilicus ; vomiting ; obstinate costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

The species are,

1. Enteritis *phlegmonodæa*, with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and costiveness.

2 Enteritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, without vomiting, and with diarrhœa.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.—*Note 10.*

internal remedies, these must be given, if required by the means of clysters : our chief reliance is in repeated bleedings, blistering the region of the stomach, and fomentations.

Note 10.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Intestines.

The same as inflammation in general (see note 3) ; care, however, being taken not to aggravate the vomiting, when present, by the internal remedies,

G. XVI. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia; hypochondrii dextri tensio et dolor, sæpe pungens, pleuritici instar, sæpius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis; dyspnœa; tussis sicca; vomitus; singultus.

Variat,

1. Acuta, signis in caractere dictis dignoscenda.
2. Chronica. Hæc sæpe nulla, quibus dignoscatur, signa præbet; aliquando tamen eandem adesse suspicari potest, ex hepatitidis causis quibusdam prægressis, ex sensu quodam plenitudinis et gravitatis in hypochondrio dextro, ex doloribus plus minusve pungentibus in eadem parte subinde perceptis, ex dolore quodam a presso hypochondrio dextro, vel a decubitu in latus sinistrum sentito, et denique ex pyrexia leviori cum dictis signis subinde infestante.—*Note 11.*

G. XVII. SPLENITIS.

Pyrexia; hypochondrii sinistri tensio, calor, tumor, et dolor pressu auctus; absque signis nephritidis.

G. XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor in regione renis, sæpe ureteris iter sequens; mictio frequens urinæ, vel tenuis decoloris, vel ruberrimæ; vomitus; cruris stupor; testiculi ejusdem lateris retractio aut dolor.

Note 11.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Liver.

The same as inflammation in general (see note 3): the plan will be to bleed more or less, according to the urgency of pain and pyrexia; blisters and fomentations applied to the side to keep the body open

16. INFLAMMATION of the LIVER.

Pyrexia ; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent as in pleuritis, but oftener dull ; pain at the clavicle and at the top of the right shoulder ; pain in lying on the left side ; difficult respiration ; dry cough ; vomiting ; hiccup.

It varies,

1. Acute : known by the above marks.
2. Chronic. This species often presents no diagnostic by which it may be known ; sometimes, however its presence may be suspected from certain previous causes of hepatitis ; from a sense of fulness and weight in the right side ; from pain more or less acute, sometimes felt in the same part ; from pain upon pressure of the right hypochondrium, or on lying on the left side : and finally, slight fever, with the symptoms already specified.

17. INFLAMMATION of the SPLEEN.

Pyrexia ; tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased when pressure is made, without the symptoms of nephritis.—*Note 11.*

18. INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS.

Pyrexia ; pain in the region of the kidneys, often extending along the course of the ureter ; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and colourless, or of a bright red ; vomiting ; numbness of the leg ; retraction or pain of the testicle on the side affected.

by gentle luxatives, and by diluent and refrigerent remedies. The inflammation of the spleen is of rare occurrence, but its treatment is in no way different to the above.

I. IDIOPATHICA. Spontanea.

II. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

G. XIX. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii tumor et dolor; mictio frequens dolorifica, vel ischuria; tenesmus.

Species sunt,

I. A causis internis.

II. A causis externis.—*Note 12.*

G. XX. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii calor, tensio, tumor, et dolor; os uteri tactu dolens; vomitus.

G. XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

Morbus ab externa, et plerumque evidente causa; pyrexia; dolor circa articulos, musculorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quàm pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans, calore externo auctus.

Species *idiopathica*,

Rheumatismus acutus, et vulgaris.

Variat sede.

a. In musculis lumborum.

b. In musculis coxendicis.

c. In musculis thoracis

Note 12.—Indications and Treatment of Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder.

The same as inflammation in general; by bleeding,

1. IDIOPATHIC. Spontaneous.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

19. INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER.

Pyrexia ; swelling and pain in the hypogastric region ; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or total suppression of it ; tenesmus.

The species are,

1. From internal causes.
2. From external causes.—*Note 12.*

20. INFLAMMATION of the WOMB.

Pyrexia ; heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the hypogastric region ; the os uteri painful when touched ; vomiting.

21. RHEUMATISM.

The cause external, and in general known ; pyrexia ; pain of the joints, along the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints more frequently than the feet or hands, increased by external heat.

It varies in seat,

- a. In the muscles of the loins.
- b. ————— coxendix.
- c. ————— thorax.

fomentation, frequent emollient clysters, antiphlogistic purgatives, and the free use of mild demulcent liquids. The student will remember that blisters, in these diseases, are carefully to be avoided.

Rheumatismi sequela est

ARTHRODYNIA.

Post rheumatismum, nisum violentum, vel subluxationem; dolores artuum vel musculorum, sub motu præsertim aucti, plus minusve fugaces, calore lecti vel alio externo levati; artus debiles, rigidi, facile et sæpe sponte frigescentes: pyrexia nulla; tumor plerumque nullus.

Lumbago et ischias aliquando morbi acuti; sed cùm sæpius chronici sint, plerumque ad hunc locum pertinent.—*Note 13.*

G. XXII. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatismus vel arthrodynia maxillarum, a carie dentium.

G. XXIII. PODAGRA.

Morbus hæreditarius, oriens sine causa externa evidente, sed præeunte plerumque ventriculi affectione insolitâ; pyrexia; dolor ad articulum, et plerumque pedis pollicis, certe pedum et manuum juncturis, potissimum infestus; per intervalla revertens, et sæpe cum ventriculi, vel aliarum internarum partium affectionibus alternans.

Varietates sunt,

- I. Podagra (*regularis*) cum inflammatione artuum satis vehementi, per aliquot dies perstante, et paulatim cum tumore, pruritu, et desquamatione partis, recedente.

Note 13 —The Indications and Treatment of Rheumatism,

Is the same with the foregoing phlegmasia in the *acute*, the indications will be answered by

Rheumatism is followed by

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation, pains in the joints or muscles, increased by motion, more or less changing, and moderated by external heat; the joints weak, rigid, readily and often spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any tumour.—*Note 13.*

22. TOOTH-ACHE.

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the jaws, from carious teeth.

23. GOUT.

An Hereditary disease, arising without any evident external cause, but generally preceded by an affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain at some one of the joints, generally at that of the great toe, certainly attacking the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or of other internal parts.

The varieties are,

1. Regular gout, with violent inflammation of the joints, continuing for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the affected part.

- a.* The antiphlogistic regimen.
- b.* Bleeding, both general and topical.
- c.* Purgatives. *d.* Diaphoretics.
- e.* Narcotics. *f.* Fomentations and blisters.

Chronic. By stimulants and alteratives, internally—stimulating liniments, blisters, &c., externally.

II. Podagra (*atonica*) eum ventriculi vel alius partis internæ atonia, et vel sine expectata aut solita artuum inflammatione, vel eum doloribus artuum lenibus tantum et fugacibus, et eum dyspepsia vel aliis atoniæ symptomatis, subito sæpe alternantibus.

III. Podagra (*retrograda*) eum inflammatione artuum subito recedente, et ventriculi vel alius partis internæ atonia mox insecuta.

IV. Podagra (*aberrans*) eum partis internæ inflammatione, vel non prægressâ, vel prægressâ, et subito recedente, inflammatione artuum.

Conjungitur aliquando aliis morbis podagra.--*Note 14.*

G. XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS.

Dolores artuum vel partium museulosarum, sæpe post contusionem, profundi, obtusi, diurni; tumor vel nullus, vel modicus, et diffusus; phlogosis nulla; pyrexia primum lenis, tandem hectica, et simul partis apostema.

ORD. III. EXANTHEMATA.

Morbi contagiosi, semel tantum in decursu vitæ aliquem afficientes; eum febre ineipientes; definito tempore apparent phlogoses, sæpe plures, exiguæ, per cutem sparsæ.—*Note 15.*

Note 14.—Indications and Treatment of Gout.

1. To alleviate pain and shorten the duration of the paroxysm, by
 - a. Diaphoretics. b. Opiates.
2. To prevent a return, by
 - a. Regularity of life. b. Abstinence from animal food and fermented liquors. c. Exercise.
 - d. Friction. e. Tonic and stomachic bitters.
 - f. The regular use of mild cathartics.

2. Atonic gout, debility of the stomach, or other internal part, and either without the expected or usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and changing pain in them; with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.
3. Retrocedent gout, with inflammation of the joints quickly disappearing, soon followed by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.
4. Misplaced gout, with inflammation of some internal part, preceded or not preceded by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

Gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

Note 14.

24. ABSCESS, or PUS in a JOINT.

Pain in the joints, or muscular parts, often arising from contusion, deep, dull, and of long continuance; little or no swelling; no inflammation; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic, and abscess of the part taking place at the same time.



ORD. III. ERUPTIVE FEVER.

Contagious diseases, attacking a person once only during life: commencing with fever; at a definite time eruptions appear often numerous and small, scattered over the skin.—Note 15.

Note 15 — *Indications and Treatment of the following Genera of this Order,*

Are so alike, that to enumerate them separately would take up more time than either my reader or myself

G. XXV. VARIOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum vomitu, et, ex epigastrio presso, dolore.

Tertio die incipit, et quinto finitur eruptio papularum phlegmonodearum, quæ, spatio octo dierum, in suppurationem, et in crustas demum abeunt, sæpe cicatrices depressas, sive foveolas in cute, relinquentes.

Species sunt,

1. Variola (*discreta*) pustulis paucis, discretis, circumscriptione circularibus, turgidis; febre, eruptione factâ, protinus cessante.
- II. Variola (*confluens*) pustulis numerosis, confluentibus, circumscriptione irregularibus, flaccidis, parum elevatis; febre post eruptionem persistente.

G. XXVI. VARICELLA.

Synocha.

Papulæ post brevem febriculam erumpentes, in pustulas variolæ similes, sed vix in suppurationem euntes; post paucos dies in squamulas, nullâ cicatrice relictâ, desinentes.

can afford; we will, therefore, shortly state the indications to be,

1. To diminish the inflammatory action when present, which is to be answered by
 - A. Bleeding. B. Abstinence from animal food.

25. SMALL POX.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastrium.

The eruption of small red pimples begins on the third day, and ends on the fifth; in the course of eight days they suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving depressed scars or little pits in the skin.

The species are,

1. Distinct small pox, with few distinct pustules, having circular margins, turgid; the fever, after the eruption is completed, immediately ceasing.
2. Confluent small pox, with numerous confluent pustules having irregular margins, flaccid, but little elevated, the fever continuing after the eruption.

26. CHICKEN POX.

Synocha.

Pimples appearing after a short fever, which run into pustules like the small-pox, seldom suppurating; in a few days ending in crusts, without leaving any scar.

C. Diaphoretics. D. Occasional saline purgatives, &c.

2. To relieve urgent symptoms.

3. To support the strength of the patient, if required, by

a. Bark. b. Wine. c. Opiates, &c.

E

G. XXVII. RUBEOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum sternutatione, epiphorâ, et tussi siccâ, raucâ.

Quarto die, vel paulo serius, erumpunt papulæ exiguæ, confertæ, vix eminentes, et post trës dies in squamulas furfuraceas minimas abeuntes.

I. Rubeola (*vulgaris*) papulis minimis, confluentibus, corymbosis, vix eminentibus.

Variat,

a. *Symptomatis gravioribus, et decursu minus regulari.*

b. *Comitante Cynanche.*

c. *Comitante diathesi putridâ.*

II. Rubeola (*variolodes*) papulis discretis eminentibus.

G. XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

Synocha contagiosa.

Quarto morbi die, facies aliquantum tumens; simul in cute passim rubor floridus, maculis amplis, tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abiens; superveniente dein sæpe anasarçâ.

Species sunt,

I. Scarlatina (*simplex*) nullâ comitante cynanche.

II. Scarlatina (*cynæchica*) cum cynanche ulcerosa.

G. XXIX. PESTIS.

Typhus maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate. Incerto morbi die, eruptio bubonum vel anthracum.

27. MEASLES.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with sneezing, a flow of thin humour from the eyes, and a dry hoarse cough.

On the fourth day, or a little later, the small pimples, hardly elevated, break out in clusters, and after three days fall off in a small mealy desquamation.

1. The banign or inflammatory, with small confluent pimples in clusters, scarcely elevated.

It varies,

- a. With violent symptoms, and irregular course.
- b. Accompanied with cynanche.
- c. ————— a putrid diathesis.
2. The malignant or putrid, with distinct elevated pimples.

28. SCARLET FEVER.

Contagious inflammatory fever.

On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled; at the same time a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards uniting, spreads over the skin, and in three days falls off in furfuraceous scales; it is often succeeded by anasarca.

The species are,

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, not accompanied with sore throat.
2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*, with ulcerous sore throat.

29. PLAGUE.

Very contagious nervous fever, with extreme debility.

On an uncertain day of the disease an eruption of buboes or carbuncles occur.

G. XXX. ERYSIPELAS.

Synocha duorum vel trium dierum, plerumque cum somnolentia, sæpe cum delirio.

Species sunt.

- I. Erysipelas (*vesiculosum*) erythemate, rubedine serpente, latum spatium occupante, et locis ejus quibusdam in vesiculas magnas abeunte.
- II. Erysipelas (*phlyctænodes*) erythemate ex papulis pluribus, trunci corporis partes præcipue occupantibus, et protinus in phlyctænas, sive vesiculas parvas, abeuntibus.

G. XXXI. MILIARIA.

Synochus cum anxietate, frequenti suspirio, sudore olido, et punctionibus cutis.

Incerto morbi die erumpunt papulæ rubræ, exiguæ, discretæ, per totam cutem, præter faciem, crebræ, quarum apices, post unum vel alterum diem, pustulas minimas, albas, brevi manentes, ostendunt.

G. XXXII. URTICARIA.

Febris amphimerina.

Die secundo rubores maculosi, urticarum puncturas referentes, interdiu fere evanescentes, vespere cum febre redeuntes, et post paucos dies in squamulas minutissimas penitus abeuntes.

G. XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

Typhus contagiosa.

Primo, secundo, aut tertio morbi die, in variis partibus vesiculæ, avellanæ magnitudine, per plures dies manentes, tandem ichorem tenuem effundentes.

30. St. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Inflammatory fever for two or three days ; in general attended with drowsiness, often with delirium.

The species are,

1. *Erysipelas vesiculosum*, with erythema, spreading redness, occupying a large space, and terminating in some places in large blisters.
2. *Erysipelas phlytanodes*, with erythema from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the chest, and soon ending in pustules or small blisters.

31. MILIARY FEVER.

Synochus, with anxiety, frequent sighing, unctuous sweat, and a sense of pricking, (as of pin-points,) on the skin.

On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct but crowded pimples break out over the whole skin, except the face ; and on the top of these pimples, after a day or two, very small white vesicles appear, remaining but a short time.

32. NETTLE RASH.

Quotidian fever.

On the second day appear small red spots, as if the skin were stung by nettles, almost evanescent during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally falling off in very minute scales.

33. VESICULAR FEVER.

Contagious nervous fever.

On the first, second, or third day, vesicles of the size of hazel-nuts appear in several places, remaining for several days, and then pouring out a thin ichor.

G. XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus.

Lingua tumidiuscula; linguæ et faucium color purpureus; escharæ in faucibus et ad linguæ margines primum comparentes, os internum totum demum occupantes, albidæ, aliquando discretæ, sæpe coalescentes, abrasæ cito renascentes, et incerto tempore manentes.

Speciem *idiopathicam* unicam tantum novi:

Aphtha *infantum*.

 ORD. IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

Pyrexia cum profusione sanguinis absque vi externa; sanguis missus ut in phlegmasiis apparet.—*Note 16*

G. XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

Capitis dolor vel gravitas; faciei rubor; profusio sanguinis enaribus.

I. IDIOPATHICA.

Variat ratione ætatis,

Note 16.—Indications and Treatment of Hæmorrhagiæ

- I. To put a stop to the bleeding by such mechanical means as are recommended in surgical works, and by avoiding heat of every kind, with light vegetable diet, and cooling purgatives.
- II. To prevent its recurrence by removing the cause which induced it.
- III. To destroy the inflammatory diathesis, by

34. THRUSH,

Synochus.

The tongue swollen, its colour and that of the fauces inclining to purple; small specks at first appearing on the fauces and edges of the tongue, at last covering the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are of a white colour, sometimes distinct, but often uniting; when rubbed off, quickly reproduced, and remaining an uncertain time.

I know but one species that is idiopathic, viz.

Aphtha infantum.

ORDER IV. DISCHARGES of BLOOD.

Pyrexia; discharge of blood without external cause; on venesection, the blood appears as in cases of inflammation.—Note 16.

35. HÆMORRHAGE from the NOSE.

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head; redness of the face; flow of blood from the nostrils.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

-
- a.* The antiphlogistic regimen.
 - b.* Local and general bleeding.
 - c.* Purgings. *d.* Diaphoretics and refrigerents.
 - e.* Astringents. *f.* Sedatives.

The above method of treatment, but slightly modified, comprehends the whole of the diseases of this order.

- a. Epistaxis (*juniorum*) cum signis plethoræ arteriosæ.
- b. Epistaxis (*senum*) cum signis plethoræ venosæ.

II. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

- a. *A causis internis.*
- b. *A causis externis.*

G. XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Genarum rubor; molestiæ aut doloris, et aliquando caloris, in pectore sensus; dyspnœa; titillatio faucium; tussis aut tussicula sanguinem floridum, sæpe spumosum, rejiciens.

Species *idiopathicæ* sunt,

1. Hæmoptysis (*plethorica*) nullâ vi externâ applicatâ, neque prægressa tussi aut evacuationis solitæ suppressione.
2. Hæmoptysis (*violenta*) a vi externa applicata.
3. Hæmoptysis (*phthisica*) post tussim cum macie et debilitate diuturnam.
4. Hæmoptysis (*calculosa*) rejectis simul moleculis calculosis plerumque calcariis.
5. Hæmoptysis (*vicaria*) post evacuationis solitæ suppressionem.

2. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

Hæmoptyseos sequela est,

PHTHISIS.

Corporis emaciatio et debilitas, cum tussi, febre hectica, et plerumque expectoratione purulenta.

a. Epistaxis *juniorum*, with signs of arterial plethora.

b. Epistaxis *senum*, with signs of venous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

36. HÆMORRHAGE from the LUNGS.

Redness of the cheeks ; sense of uneasiness or of pain, and sometimes of heat in the chest ; difficult respiration ; irritation in the fauces ; blood of a florid colour, and often frothy, being brought up by coughing.

1. The IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. Hæmoptysis *plethorica*, without any external cause, and without previous cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.

2. Hæmoptysis *violenta*, occurring from the application of external violence.

3. Hæmoptysis *phthisica*, occurring after long continued cough, with wasting and debility.

4. Hæmoptysis *calculosa*, small calculous particles, often calcareous, being brought up.

5. Hæmoptysis *vicaria*, occurring after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

The consequence of Hæmoptysis is,

PHTHISIS. Emaciation of the body and debility, with cough ; hectic fever ; and in general a purulent expectoration.

Species sunt,

- I. Phthisis (*incipiens*) sine expectoratione puris.
- II. Phthisis (*confirmata*) cum expectoratione puris.

Variat utraque species,

- a. Ratione causæ remotæ.
- b. Ratione fontis purulenti.

G. XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

Capitis gravitas vel dolor; vertigo; lumborum dolor; dolor ani; circa anum tubercula livida dolentia, e quibus plerumque profluit sanguis, qui aliquando etiam, nullo tumore apparente, ex ano stillat.

Species sunt,

1. Hæmorrhoids (*tumens*) externa a mariscis.

Variat,

- a. Cruenta.
- b. Mucosa.
2. Hæmorrhoids (*procidens*) externa a procidentia ani.
3. Hæmorrhoids (*fluens*) interna absque tumore externo, vel procidentia ani.
4. Hæmorrhoids (*cæca*) cum dolore et tumore ani, sine profusione sanguinis.

G. XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Dorsi, lumborum, ventris, parturientium instar, dolores; menstruum copiosior, vel sanguinis e vagina præter ordinem fluxus.

The species are,

1. *Incipient* phthisis, without expectoration of pus.
2. *Confirmed* phthisis, with expectoration of pus.

Both species vary,

- a. With respect to the remote cause.
- b. With respect to the source from which the pus is derived.

37. PILES.

Pain or sense of weight in the head ; vertigo ; pain in the loins and in the anus ; livid painful tubercles around the anus, whence, for the most part, blood is discharged ; blood likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumour, is discharged from within the anus.

The species are,

1. *Hæmorrhoids tumens*, from external tumours.

This varies in being,

- a. Bloody.
- b. Mucous.
2. *Hæmorrhoids procidens*, external, from falling down of the anus.
3. *Hæmorrhoids fluens*, internal, without external tumour or falling of the anus.
4. *Hæmorrhoids cæca*, with pain and tumour of the anus, without discharge of blood.

38. OVERFLOW of the MENSES

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of parturition : the menses unusually copious, or even a flow of blood from the vagina.

Species sunt,

1. Menorrhagia (*rubra*) cruenta in non gravidis nec puerperis.
2. Menorrhagia (*abortús*) cruenta in gravidis.
3. Menorrhagia (*lochialis*) cruenta in puerperis.
4. Menorrhagia (*vitiorum*) cruenta ex vitio locali.
5. Menorrhagia (*alba*) serosa sine vitio locali in non gravidis.
6. Menorrhagia (*Nabothi*) serosa in gravidis.

Hæmorrhagiæ sequentes plerumque, si non semper, symptomaticæ sunt.

HÆMATEMESIS.

Plerumque hæmorrhagiæ solitæ vicaria est, vel vitii ventriculi localis, vel morbi nigri, vel denique vis externæ symptoma est.

HÆMATURIA.

Plerumque calculi renalis, aliquando febrium putidarum symptoma est.

CYSTIRRHAGIA.

Plerumque calculi vesicalis, rarius alius morbi vesicæ symptoma.

ORD. V. PROFLUVIA.

Pyrexia cum excretionē aucta, naturaliter non sanguinea.

G. XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia sæpe contagiosa; muci, ex glandulis membranæ narium, faucium, vel bronchiorum, excretio aucta; saltem hujus excretionis molimina.

The species are,

1. Menorrhagia *rubra*, bloody in women not pregnant nor in childbed.
2. Menorrhagia *abortus*, bloody in pregnant women.
3. Menorrhagia *lochialis*, bloody in women in childbed.
4. Menorrhagia *vitiorum*, bloody from local disease.
5. Menorrhagia *alba*, serous without local disease in women not pregnant.
6. Menorrhagia *Nabothi*, serous in pregnant women.

The following hæmorrhages, if not always, are generally symptomatic.

HÆMATEMESIS, is in general vicarious, of an accustomed hæmorrhage, or symptomatic of topical disease of the stomach, or of what is called the morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

HÆMATURIA is generally symptomatic of calculus in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fever.

CYSTIRRHAGIA is in general symptomatic of calculus in the bladder, rarely of any other disease there.

ORDER V. FLUXES with FEVER.

Pyrexia, with increased excretion, naturally not bloody.

39. CATARRH.

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the pituitary membrane, fauces or bronchia; at least efforts at such excretion taking place.

Species sunt:

Sp. 1. *Catarrhus a frigore.*

Sp. 2. *Catarrhus a contagio.*

G. XL. DYSENTERIA.

Pyrexia contagiosa; dejectiones frequentes, mucosæ, vel sanguinolentæ, retentis, plerumque fæcibus alvinis; tormina; tenesmus.

Variat,

a. Vermibus comitata.

b. Rejectis moleculis carnosis, vel sebaceis.

c. Febre intermittente comitata.

d. Sine sanguine.

e. Miliariâ comitata.

CL. II. NEUROSES.

Descriptio.—Sensus et motus læsi, sine pyrexia idiopathica, et sine morbo locali.

ORD. I. COMATA.

Motus voluntarii imminuti, cum sopore sive sensuum feriatiōe.

G. XLI. APOPLEXIA.

Motus voluntarii fere omnes imminuti, cum sopore, plus minus profundo, superstite motu cordis et arteriarum.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold.
2. Catarrh from contagion.

40. DYSENTERY.

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools; the fæces being generally retained; gripes; tenesmus.

It varies,

- a. It being accompanied with worms.
- b. In the evacuation of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous substance.
- c. In being accompanied with inter mittent fever.
- d. In being bloodless.
- e. In being accompanied with miliary fever.

CLASS II. NERVOUS DISEASES.

CHARACTER.—Preternatural affection of sense and motion, without idiopathic or primary pyrexia, and also without local disease.

ORDER I. SOPOROSE DISEASES.

The voluntary motions diminished, with sleep or a suspension of sense.

41 APOPLEXY.

Almost the whole of the voluntary motions impaired with more or less profound sleep, the action of the heart and arteries continuing.

Apoplexiæ *idiopathicæ* species sunt,

1. Apoplexia (*sanguinea*) cum signis plethoræ universalis, et præcipue capitis.
2. Apoplexia (*serosa*) in corpore plerumque senum, leucophlegmatico.
3. Apoplexia (*hydrocephalica*) paulatim adoriens: infantes et impuberes, primum lassitudine, febriculâ, et dolore capitis, dein pulsu tardiore, pupillæ dilatatione, et somnolentiâ afficiens.
4. Apoplexia (*atrabiliaria*) in corpore melancholico.
5. Apoplexia (*traumatica*) a vi externa mechanica, capiti illata.
6. Apoplexia (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus interne vel externe adhibitis.
7. Apoplexia (*mentalis*) a pathemate mentis.
8. Apoplexia (*cataleptica*) musculis, sub artuum a vi externa motu contractilibus.
9. Apoplexia (*suffocata*) a potentia externa suffocante.

Apoplexia sæpe *symptomatica* est,

- a. Febris intermittens.
- b. Febris continuæ.
- c. Phlegmasiæ.
- d. Exanthematis.
- e. Hysteriæ.
- f. Epilepsiæ.
- g. Podagræ.

The species of idiopathic Apoplexy are,

1. Apoplexia *sanguinea*, with signs of universal plethora, and principally in the head.
2. Apoplexia *serosa*, occurring for the most part in the leucophlegmatic bodies of old men.
3. Apoplexia *hydrocephalica*, gradually approaching; affecting infants or children, first with lassitude, a degree of fever and headache, afterwards with slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowsiness.
4. Apoplexia *atrabiliaria*, in a person of a melancholic temperament.
5. Apoplexia *traumatica*, from external violence to the head.
6. Apoplexia *venenata*, from sedatives internally or externally administered.
7. Apoplexia *mentalis*, from affections of the mind.
8. Apoplexia *cataleptica*, the muscles following the motion of the bones, when acted upon by external force.
9. Apoplexia *suffocata*, from suffocation by an external cause.

Apoplexy is frequently symptomatic

- a. Of intermittent fever.
- b. Of continued fever
- c. Of inflammation
- d. Of eruptive fevers.
- e. Of hysteria.
- f. Of epilepsy.
- g. Of gout.

h. Vermium.

i. Ischuriæ.

k. Scorbuti.—*Note 17.*

G. XLII. . PARALYSIS.

Motus voluntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti, sæpe cum sopore.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Paralysis (*partialis*) quorundam musculorum tantum.

2. Paralysis (*hemiplegica*) alterius corporis lateris.

Variat ratione habitus corporis.

a. Hemiplegia in habitu plethorico.

b. Hemiplegia in habitu leucophlegmatico.

3. Paralysis (*paraplegica*) dimidii corporis transversim sumpti.

4 Paralysis (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus externe vel interne adhibitis.

Symptomaticæ.

TREMOR.

Artus alterna per itus et reditus frequentes motitatio.

Note 17.—Indications and Treatment of Apoplexy.

I. To move the cause producing pressure upon the brain ; or,

II. To rouse the energy of the brain.

In the sanguineous,

By large and repeated bleedings from the J. V. and temporal artery ; the application of leeches and cupping.

h. Of worms.

i. Of suppression of urine.

k. Of scurvy.—*Note* 17.

42. PALSY.

Part of the voluntary motions being impaired, often attended with sleep.

The *idiopathic* species are,

1. Paralysis *partialis*, of only some of the muscles.
2. Paralysis *hemiplegica*, of one side of the body.

It varies with respect to the habit of the body.

a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.

b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.

3. Paralysis *paraplegica*, of one half of the body taken transversely.
4. Paralysis *venenata*, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

Symptomatic.

TREMOR: alternate and frequent motion of a joint to and fro.

2. Blisters.— 3. Drastic purges. 4. Sudorifics.
5. If the attack takes place after a full meal, an emetic.

In the serous.

1. By emetics. 2. Blisters to the head.
3. Sinapisms to the extremities.
5. Drastic purgatives. 5. Diffusive stimulants.
6. Electricity, &c.

1. Species asthenicæ.
2. Species paralyticæ.
3. Species convulsivæ.

ORD. II. ADYNAMIÆ.

Motus involuntarii, sive vitales sive naturales, imminuti.

G. XLIII. SYNCOPÉ.

Motus cordis imminutus, vel aliquamdiu quiescens.

Idiopathicæ.

1. Syncope (*cardiaca*) sine causa manifesta sæpe rediens, cum palpitatione cordis vehementi in intervallis: *Ex vitio cordis vel vasorum vicinorum.*
2. Syncope (*occasionalis*) a causa manifesta oriens: *Ex affectione totius systematis.*

Symptomaticæ, sive symptomata morborum vel totius systematis, vel aliarum præter cor partium.

G. XLIV. DYSPEPSIA

Anorexia, nausea, vomitus, inflatio, ructus, ruminatio, cardialgia, gastrodynia, pauciora saltem vel plura horum simul concurrentia, plerumque cum alvo adstricta, et sine alio vel ventriculi ipsius, vel aliarum partium, morbo.

- 1 Asthenic species.
- 2 Paralytic species.
3. Convulsive species.

ORDER II.

ORDER II. DEFECT of VITAL POWER.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural diminished.

43. FAINTING.

Action of the heart diminished, or for a time suspended.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Syncope *cardiaca*, often returning without evident cause, with vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals, arising from affection of the heart, or its great vessels.
2. Syncope *occasionalis*, arising from an evident cause. Derived from affection of the whole system.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

Of diseases, either of the system, or of other parts, the heart excepted.

44. INDIGESTION.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, cructation, rumination, heartburn, pain of the stomach; at least having some or more of these at once, mostly with costiveness, and without disease of the stomach or other parts.

I. IDIOPATHICÆ

II. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

1. A morbo ipsius ventriculi.
2. A morbo aliarum partium vel totius corporis.

G. XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia cum languore, mæstitia, et metu, ex causis non æquis, in temperamento melancholico.

G. XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, vel rei non esculentæ desiderium; cutis pallor vel decoloratio; venæ minus plenæ, corporis tumor mollis; asthenia; palpitatio; menstruorum retentio.

ORD. III. SPASMI.

Musculorum vel fibrarum muscularium motus abnormes.

SECT. I. IN FUNCTIONIBUS ANIMALIBUS.

G. XLVII. TETANUS.

Plurium musculorum rigiditas spastica.
Variat gradu;

a. Tetanus;

Dimidium vel totum corpus spasmis affectum.

1. Variat autem ratione causæ remotæ, quatenus nimirum vel a causa interna, vel a frigore, vel a vulnere oriatur.
2. Variat etiam quâvis causâ ortus ratione partis corporis affectæ.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. From disease of the stomach.
2. From disease of other parts, or of the whole body.

45. LOW SPIRITS.

Dyspepsia, with languor, dejection of the mind and fear, arising from inadequate causes, in persons of a melancholic temperament.

46. GREEN SICKNESS.

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things that are not nutritious; paleness or discoloration of the skin; defect of blood in the veins, with œdematous swelling of the body; debility; palpitation; retention of the menses.

ORDER III. SPASMODIC DISEASES.

Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles, or muscular fibres.

1. IN THE ANIMAL FUNCTIONS.

47. UNIVERSAL SPASM or LOCKED JAW.

Spactis rigidity of muscles.

It varies in degree,

a. TETANUS. The half or whole of the body affected with spasms.

1. In its remote cause, arising either from an internal cause, from cold, or from a wound.
2. In the part of the body affected, from whatever cause.

b. Trismus. Præcipue maxillæ inferioris spastica rigiditas.

Species veræ sunt,

1. Trismus (*nascentium*) infantes intra duas primas a nativitate septimanas corripiens.
2. Trismus (*traumaticus*) omnium ætatum, a vulnere vel frigore.

G. XLVIII. CONVULSIO.

Musculorum contractio clonica, abnormis citra soporem.

I. IDIOPATHICÆ.

II. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

G. XLIX. CHOREA.

Impuberes utriusque sexus, ut plurimum intra decimum et decimum quartum ætatis annum adorientes, motus convulsivi ex parte voluntarii, plerumque alterius lateris, in brachiorum et manuum motu, histrionum gesticulationes referentes; in gressu, pedem alterum sæpius trahentes quàm attollentes.

G. L. RAPHANIA.

Articulorum contractio spastica, cum agitatione convulsiva, dolore violentissimo, periodico.

G. LI. EPILEPSIA.

Musculorum convulsio cum sopore.

Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Epilepsia (*cerebralis*) sine causa manifesta subito adoriens; prægressâ nullâ sensatione molestâ, nisi fortassis vertiginis vel scotomiæ alicujus.

b. TRISMUS. Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

The true species of Trismus are,

1. Trismus *nascentium*, attacking infants during the two first weeks after birth.
2. Trismus *traumaticus*, attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or from a wound.

48. CONVULSION.

Irregular clonic contraction of the muscles; without sleep.

I. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

49. St. VITUS'S DANCE.

Affecting young persons of both sexes, especially from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive motions partly voluntary, for the most part of one side, the motion of the arms and hands resembling that of players; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

50. SPASMS of the JOINTS.

Spastic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, and very violent periodical pain.

51. EPILEPSY.

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

The *idiopathic* species are,

1. *Epilepsia cereбрalis*, suddenly coming on without any evident cause, not preceded by any troublesome sensation, unless sometimes vertigo or dimness of sight.

2. Epilepsia (*sympathica*) sine causa manifesta; sed prægressâ sensatione auræ cujusdam a parte corporis quadam versus caput assurgentis.
3. Epilepsia (*occasionalis*) ab irritatione manifesta oriens, et ablatâ irritatione cessans.

Variat pro deversitate irritamenti, et hinc

- a. Ab injuria capiti illata.
- b. A dolore.
- c. A vermibus.
- d. A veneno.
- e. A scabie, vel alia acris humoris effusione, retro-pulsa.
- f. A cruditate ventriculi.
- g. A pathemate mentis.
- h. Ab hæmorrhagia nimia.
- i. A debilitate.

SECT. II. IN FUNCTIONIBUS VITALIBUS.

A. *In actione cordis.*

G. LII. PALPITATIO.

Motus cordis vehemens, abnormis.

Palpitatio (*cardiaca*) fere constans, saltem sæpe rediens, sine alio morbo evidente.

B. *In actione pulmonum.*

2. *Epilepsia sympathica*, without evident cause, but preceded by the sensation of a peculiar *aura* arising from some part of the body to the head.
3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*, arising from evident irritation, and ceasing when that irritation is removed.

This varies from the difference of the irritating cause as,

- a. From injury done to the head.
- b. From pain.
- c. From worms.
- d. From poison.
- e. From cutaneous eruptions, or acrid humours being repelled.
- f. From crudity in the stomach.
- g. From affection of the mind.
- h. From superabundant hemorrhage.
- i. From debility.

SECT. II. IN THE VITAL FUNCTIONS.

A. *In the action of the heart.*

52. PALPITATION of the HEART.

Vehement and irregular motion of the heart.

Palpitatio cardiaca, almost constant, at least often recurring without any other evident disease.

B. *In the action of the lungs.*

G. LIII. ASTHMA.

Spirandi difficultas per intervalla subiens; cum angustia in pectore sensu, et respiratione cum sibilo strepente; tussis sub initio paroxysmi difficilis, vel nulla, versus finem libera, cum sputo mucī sæpe copioso.

I. Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Asthma (*spontaneum*) sine causa manifesta vel alio morbo comitante.
2. Asthma (*exanthematicum*) a scabie vel alia acri effusione retropulsa.
3. Asthma (*plethoricum*) a suppressa evacuatione sanguinis antea solita, vel a plethora spontanea.

II. *Symptomatica*.

G. LIV. DYSPNŒA.

Spirandi difficultas perpetua, sine angustia, et potius cum repletionis et infractus in pectore, sensu. Tussis per totum morbi decursum frequens.

Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Dyspnœa (*catarrhalis*) cum tussi frequente, mucum viscidum copiosum ejiciente.
2. Dyspnœa (*sicca*) cum tussi plerumque sicca.
3. Dyspnœa (*aërea*) a minima quavis tempestatum mutatione aucta.
4. Dyspnœa (*terrea*) cum tussi materiem terream vel calculosam ejiciente.

53. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with sense of stricture in the breast, and respiration performed with a wheezing noise; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit, sometimes none, but more free towards the end; and often with copious discharge of mucous.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. *Asthma spontaneum*, without evident cause, or being accompanied with any other disease.
2. *Asthma exanthematicum*, from eruptions or other acrid matter being repelled.
3. *Asthma plethoricum*, from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

54. DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Perpetual difficult respiration, without any sense of stricture in the breast, but rather of fulness and obstruction there. Cough frequent during the whole course of the disease.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. *Dyspnœa catarrhalis*, with frequent cough bringing up a copious viscid mucous.
2. *Dyspnœa sicca*, with cough generally dry.
3. *Dyspnœa æërea*, increased by every change of the weather.
4. *Dyspnœa terrea*, cough bringing up earthy or calculous matters.

5. Dyspnœa (*aquosa*) cum urina parca et œdēmate pedum, sine fluctuatione in pectore, vel aliis characteristicis hydrothoracis signis.
6. Dyspnœa (*pinguedinosa*) in hominibus valde obesis.
7. Dyspnœa (*thoracica*) a partibus thoracem cingentibus læsis, vel male conformatis.
8. Dyspnœa (*extrinseca*) a causis externis manifestis.

Species *symptomaticæ* sunt,

1. Morborum cordis, vel vasorum majōrum.
2. Tumoris abdominalis.
3. Variorum morborum.

G. LV. PERTUSSIS.

Morbus contagiosus; tussis convulsiva, strangulans, cum inspiratione sonora, iterata; sæpe vomitus.

SECT. III. IN FUNCTIONIBUS NATURALIBUS.

G. LVI. PYROSIS.

Epigastrii dolor urens, cum copia humoris aquei, plerumque insipidi, aliquando acris, eructata.

G. LVII. COLICA.

Dolor abdominis, præcipue circa umbilicum torquens; vomitus alvus adstricta.

Species *idiopathicæ* sunt,

1. Colica (*spasmodica*) cum retractione umbilici et spasmis musculorum abdominalium.

5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*, with urine in small quantity, and swelling of the feet, without fluctuation in the breast, or any other characteristic signs of water in the chest.
6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, in very fat persons.
7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill formed.
8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from evident external cause.

2. SYMPTOMATIC species are,

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.
2. Of abdominal tumour.
3. Of various diseases.

55. HOOPING COUGH.

Contagious disease; convulsive suffocating cough, with a loud hooping noise at each inspiration: often attended by vomiting.

SECT. III. IN THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.

56. WATER BRASH.

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous fluid, for the most part insipid, but sometimes acrid.

57. COLICK.

Pain in the abdomen, with a sense of twisting round the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. *Colica spasmodica*, with retraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

Variat symptomatis superadditis ; hinc,

- a. Colica cum vomitu stercoris, vel rerum per anum injectarum.
- b. Colica cum inflammatione superveniente.
- c. Colica (*pictonum*) præeunte ponderis vel molestiæ in abdomine, præcipue circa umbilicum, sensu ; accedente dolore colico, primum levi, non continuo, et præcipue, post pastum aucto ; tandem graviore et fere perpetuo ; cum dolore brachiorum, et dorsi in paralysin demum abeunte.

Variat ratione causæ remotæ ; et hinc,

- a. A veneno metallico.
- b. Ab acidis ingestis.
- c. A frigore.
- d. A contusione dorsi.
3. Colica (*stercorea*) in hominibus alvi tardæ, post diuturnam alvi obstipationem.
4. Colica (*accidentalis*) a materie acri ingesta.
5. Colica (*meconialis*) neophytorum a meconio retento.
6. Colica (*callosa*) cum sensu in quadam intestinorum partæ stricturæ, et sæpe ante eam collecti flatûs, cum aliquo dolore, qui flatus etiam per eandem paulatim transiens evanescit ; alvo tardâ, et tandem non nisi fæces paucas liquidas egerente.
7. Colica (*calculosa*) cum duritie in quadam parte abdominis fixa ; calculis quondam per annum dejectis.

It varies from the symptoms attending it,

- a. Colick, with vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.
- b. Colick, with supervening inflammation.
2. Colica *pictonum*, preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly, especially round the navel; followed by pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after food; at last more severe and almost perpetual; with pain of the arms and back, terminating at length in palsy.

It varies according to its remote cause.

- a. From metallic poison.
- b. From acids in the intestines.
- c. From cold.
- d. From contusion of the back.
3. Colica *stercorea*, in persons subject to costiveness after long continued constipation.
4. Colica *accidentalis*, from acrid matter in the intestines.
5. Colica *meconialis*, in new born children, from retention of the meconium.
6. Colica *callosa*, with a sense of constriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected flatus with some pain, which flatus gradually goes off; the belly costive, and, at last, the faeces are discharged in a liquid state, and small quantity.
7. Colica *calculosa*, with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi having been formerly ejected by the anus.

G. LVIII. CHOLERA.

Humoris biliosi vomitus ejusdem simul dejectio frequens; anxietas; tormina; surarum spasmata.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Cholera (*spontanea*) tempestate calidâ, sine causa manifesta aboriens.
2. Cholera (*accidentalis*) a rebus acribus ingestis.

II. *Symptomaticæ*.

G. LIX. DIARRHŒA.

Dejectio frequens; morbus non contagiosus; pyrexia nulla primaria.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Diarrhœa (*crapulosa*) qua stercora naturalibus liquidiora et majori copiâ dejiciuntur.
2. Diarrhœa (*biliosa*) qua fæces flavæ magnâ copiâ dejiciuntur.
3. Diarrhœa (*mucosa*) qua vel ab acribus ingestis, vel a frigore, præcipue pedibus applicato, mucus copiosus dejicitur.
4. Diarrhœa (*caliaca*) qua humor lacteus specie chyli dejicitur.
5. Diarrhœa (*lienteria*) qua ingesta parum mutata celeriter dejiciuntur.
6. Diarrhœa (*hepatirrhœa*) qua materies serosa cruenta, sine dolore dejicitur.

II. *Symptomaticæ*.

58. VOMITING and PURGING.

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour; anxiety; gripes; spasms of the legs.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. Cholera *spontanea*, occurring in warm weather, without evident cause.
2. Cholera; *accidentalis*, from acrid substances in the stomach.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

59. PURGING.

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no pyrexia preceding it.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. Diarrhœa *crapulosa*, in which the fæces discharged is more liquid than natural, and in greater quantity.
2. Diarrhœa *biliosa*, in which a great quantity of yellow fæces is discharged.
3. Diarrhœa *mucosa*, copious discharge of mucus, owing either to acrid matters taken in, or to cold, more especially of cold applied to the feet.
4. Diarrhœa *caliaca*, discharge of a milky humour, like chyle.
5. Diarrhœa *lienteria*, the food, without any material change, quickly discharged.
6. Diarrhœa *hepatirrhœa*, discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

G. LX. DIABETES.

Urinæ plerumque præternaturalis, copia immodica, profusio chronica.

a. Species idiopathicae sunt,

1. Diabetes (*mellitus*) cum urina odoris, coloris, et saporis mellei.
2. Diabetes (*insipidus*) cum urina limpida non dulci.

b. Symptomaticæ.

G. LXI. HYSTERIA.

Ventris murmura; sensus globi in abdomine se volventis, ad ventriculum et fauces ascendentis, ibique strangulantis; sopor; convulsiones; urinæ limpidæ copia profusa; animus, nec sponte, varius et mutabilis.

Quatenus specie differat hysteria idiopathica, dicere non possum, nec, ut opinor, recte pexit Sauvagesius. Species enim ab eo recensitæ non, nisi ratione causæ remotæ, varietates esse mihi videntur. Ita habet,

- a. Ab emanatione mensesium.*
- b. A menorrhagia cruenta.*
- c. A menorrhagia serosa, sive fluore albo.*
- d. A viscerum obstructione.*
- e. A vitio stomachi.*
- f. A salacitate nimia.*

G. LXII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Potionis cujuslibet, utpote convulsionem pharyngis dolentem cientis, fastidium et horror: plerumque c morsu animalis rabidi.

60. DIABETES.

Immoderate discharge of urine, seldom like the natural; of long continuance.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. Diabetes *mellitus*, with urine of the smell, colour and taste of honey.
2. Diabetes *insipidus*, with limpid urine not sweet.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

61. HYSTERIA.

Rumbling of the bowels; sense of a ball rising in the abdomen towards the stomach and gullet, and there producing a sense of strangulation; sleep; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid urine; the mind, involuntarily, capricious and unsteady.

How far Idiopathic Hysteria differs in species, I am not able to say; nor do I think that Sauvages has rightly informed us: for the species mentioned by him do not appear to me to be varieties, except in respect of the remote cause, viz.:—

- a. From retardation of the menses.
- b. From excessive bloody discharge of the menses.
- c. From excessive serous discharge of the menses, or from fluor albus.
- d. From visceral obstructions.
- e. From disease of the stomach.
- f. From excessive lust.

62. CANINE MADNESS.

Loathing and horror of liquids, from their exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx, generally arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

Species sunt,

1. Hydrophobia (*rabiosa*) cum mordendi cupiditate, ex morsu animalis rabidi.
2. Hydrophobia (*simplex*) sine rabie, vel mordendi cupiditate.

ORD. IV. VESANIÆ.

ORD. IV. VESANIÆ.

Mentis judicantis functiones læsæ sine pyrexia vel comate.

G. LXIII. AMENTIA.

Mentis judicantis imbecillitas, qua homines rerum relationes, vel non percipiunt, vel non reminiscuntur.

Species sunt,

1. Amentia (*congenita*) a nativitate constans.
2. Amentia (*senilis*) ex perceptione et memoria, in-gravescente ætate, imminutis.
3. Amentia (*acquisita*) a causis externis evidentibus in hominibus sanæ mentis superveniens.

G. LXIV. MELANCHOLIA.

Insania partialis sine dyspepsia.

Variat pro varietate rerum de quibus homo delirat.

Ita est,

- a. Cum hallucinatione de statu corporis sui a levibus causis periculoso; vel de statu rerum suarum tristi metuendo.
- b. Cum hallucinatione de statu rerum suarum jucundo.

The species are,

1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*, with desire of biting, from the bite of a rabid animal.
2. *Hydrophobia simplex*, without rage, or desire to bite.

ORDER IV. MENTAL DISEASES.

Judgment impaired, without pyrexia or coma.

63. IDIOTISM.

Imbecility of judgment; so that the relations of things are not perceived or not remembered.

The species are,

1. *Amentia congenita*, from the time of birth.
2. *Amentia senilis*, from decay of perception and memory in old age.
3. *Amentia acquisita*, induced by evident external causes in men of sound judgment.

64. MELANCHOLY.

Partial insanity, without dyspepsia.

It varies according to the variety of subjects which induce it.

They are,

- a. From the state of the patient's health being conceived dangerous from slight causes, or from a desponding view of his affairs.
- b. From false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.

- c. Cum amore vehementi sine satyriasi vel nymphomania.
- d. Cum superstitioso futurorum metu.
- e. Cum aversatione motus et omnium vite officiorum.
- f. Cum inquietudine et status cujusvis impatientia.
- g. Cum tædio vite.
- h. Cum hallucinatione de sua speciei natura.

G. LXV. MANIA.

Insania universalis,

- 1. Mania (*mentalis*) omnino a pathemate mentis.
- 2. Mania (*corporea*) a vitio corporis evidente.
- 3. Mania (*obscura*) prægresso nullo vel pathemate mentis, vel vitio corporis evidente.

Maniæ species *symptomaticæ* sunt,

- a. Paraphrosyne a venenis.
- b. Paraphrosyne a pathemate.
- c. Paraphrosyne febrilis.

G. LXVI. ONEIRODYNIA.

In somno imaginatio vehementior vel molesta.

- 1. Oneirodynia (*activa*) excitans ad ambulationem, et motus varios.
- 2. Oneirodynia (*gravans*) ex sensu ponderis alicujus incumbentis, et pectus præcipue comprimantis.

- c. From vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.
- d. From superstitious fears of the future.
- e. From aversion to action and the duties of life.
- f. From inquietude and impatience in every situation.
- g. From weariness of life.
- h. From false conception of the person's species.

65. MADNESS.

Universal insanity.

- 1. Mania *mentalis*, arising from affections of the mind.
- 2. Mania *corporea*, arising from evident corporal causes.
- 3. Mania *obscura*, not preceded by passions of the mind, or evident bodily derangement.

The symptomatic species of madness are,

- a. Paraphrosyne from poison.
- b. Paraphrosyne from passion.
- c. Febrile paraphrosyne.

66. NIGHT MARE.

Imagination inflamed or disturbed during sleep.

- 1. Oneirodynia *activa*, inciting persons to walk and to other motions.
- 2. Oneirodynia *gravans*, a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

CL. III. CACHEXIÆ.

Descriptio.—Totius vel magnæ partis corporis habitus depravatus ; sine pyrexia primaria vel neurosi.

ORD. I. MARCORES.

Corporis totius macies.

G. LXVII. TABES.

Marcor ; asthenia ; pyrexia hectica.

Species sunt,

1. Tabes (*purulenta*) ex ulcere externo vel interno, vel ex vomica.

Variat scde.

2. Tabes (*scrophulosa*) in corporibus scrophulosis.
3. Tabes (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto.

G. LXVIII. ATROPHIA.

Marcor et Asthenia, sine pyrexia hectica.

Species sunt,

1. Atrophia (*inanitorum*) ex evacuatione nimia.
2. Atrophia (*famelicorum*) a nutrimento deficiente.
3. Atrophia (*cacochymica*) a nutrimento corrupto.
4. Atrophia (*debilium*) a nutritionis functione depravata, prægressâ nullâ vel evacuatione nimia, vel cacochymiâ.

CLASS III. CACHECTIC DISEASES.

CHARACTER.—Depraved state of all, or of the greater part of the body ; without primary febrile or nervous disease.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

Emaciation of the body.

67. WASTING.

Emaciation ; loss of strength ; hectic fever.

The species are,

1. *Tabes purulenta*, proceeding from ulceration either external or internal, or from pulmonary abscess.

This varies in its seat,

2. *Tabes scrophulosa*, in scrophulous persons.
3. *Tabes venenata*, from poison.

68. ATROPHY.

Emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever.

The species are,

1. *Atrophia inanitorum*, from excessive evacuations.
2. *Atrophia famelicorum*, from improper nourishment.
3. *Atrophia cacoehymica*, from bad food.
4. *Atrophia debiliun*, from a bad state of nutrition, without previous evacuation, or depraved state of the humours.

ORD. II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

Totum vel magna corporis pars extrosum tumens.

SECT. I. ADIPOSÆ.

G. LXIX. POLYSARCIA.

Corporis pinguedinosa intumescencia molesta.

SECT. II. FLATUOSÆ.

G. LXX. PNEUMATOSIS.

Corporis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sub manu crepitans.

Species sunt,

1. Pneumatosi*s* (*spontanea*) sine causa manifesta.
2. Pneumatosi*s* (*traumatica*) a vulnere thoracis.
3. Pneumatosi*s* (*venenata*) a veneno injecto vel applicato.
4. Pneumatosi*s* (*hysterica*) cum hysteria.

G. LXXI. TYMPANITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sonora; alvus adstricta; cæterarum partium macies.

Species sunt,

1. Tympanites (*intestinalis*) cum tumore abdominis sæpe inæquali, et cum rejectione aëris frequenti, tensionem et dolorem levante.

ORDER II. SWELLINGS.

External swelling of all, or of a considerable part of the body.

SECT. 1. FATTY.

69. CORPULENCY.

Excessive corpulenc, depending on the increase of fat.

SECT. 2. FLATULENT.

70. EMPHYSEMA.

Swelling of the body, distended, elastic, and crackling to the touch.

The species are,

1. *Pneumatosis spontanea*, without evident cause.
2. *Pneumatosis traumatica*, from a wound in the thorax.
3. *Pneumatosis venenata*, from poison applied internally or externally.
4. *Pneumatosis hysterica*, with hysteria.

71. TYMPANY.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck; costiveness and emaciation of other parts.

The species are,

1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, frequently with unequal swelling of the abdomen, and with frequent discharge of wind, giving relief to the tension and pain.

2. Tympanites (*abdominalis*) cum resonitu evidentiore, tumore magis æquabili, et emissione flatuum rariori et minus levante.

G LXXII. PHYSOMETRA.

Tumor levis, elasticus, in hypogastrio, figuram et sedem uteri referens.

SECT. III. AQUOSÆ sive HYDROPEs.

G. LXXIII. ANASARCA.

Corporis totius vel partis ejus intumescencia mollis, inelastica.

Species sunt,

1. Anasarca (*serosa*) a retento sero ob evacuationes solitas suppressas, vel ab aucto sero ob ingestam aquam nimiam.
2. Anasarca (*oppilata*) compressione venarum.
3. Anasarca (*exanthematica*) post exanthemata, et præcipue post erysipelas, suborta.
4. Anasarca (*anæmia*) a tenuitate sanguinis per hæmorrhagiam producta.
5. Anasarca (*debilium*) in debilibus a morbis longis, vel ab aliis causis.

G. LXXIV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Capitis intumescencia mollis, inelastica, hiantibus cranii suturis.

G. LXXV. HYDRORACHITIS.

Tumor supra vertebrae lumborum, mollis, exiguus, hiantibus vertebrae.

2. Tympanites *abdominalis*, more evidently sounding on the touch, the tumour more equal, the discharge of wind less frequent and giving less relief.

72. TYMPANY of the UTERUS.

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling the figure and seat of the womb.

SECT. 3. DROPSICAL.

73. DROPSY of the INTEGUMENTS.

Soft, inelastic swelling of the whole or part of the body.

The species are,

1. Anasarca *serosa*, from a retention of serum on suppressing some accustomed evacuation; or from an increase of serum caused by an unusual quantity of water taken into the stomach.
2. Anasarca *oppilata*, from compression of the veins.
3. Anasarca *exanthematica*, succeeding eruptions, especially erysipelas.
4. Anasarca *anæmia*, from thinness of the blood, caused by hemorrhage.
5. Anasarca *debilium*, in persons debilitated by long disease or other causes.

74. WATER in the HEAD.

Soft inelastic swelling of the head, sutures of the cranium opening.

75. DROPSY of the SPINE.

Soft, small swelling above the lumbar vertebræ, these vertebræ separating.

G. LXXVI. HYDROTHORAX.

Dyspnœa; faciei pallor, pedum œdemata; urina parca; decubitus difficilis; subita et spontanea ex somno cum palpitatione excitatio; aqua in pectore fluctuans.

G. LXXVII. ASCITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, vix elastica, sed fluctuosa.

Species sunt,

- I. Ascites (*abdominalis*) cum tumore totius abdominis æquali, et cum fluctuatione satis evidente.

Variat ratione causæ.

- a. Ab oppilatione viscerum,
- b. A debilitate.
- c. A tenuitate sanguinis.

Variat etiam ratione liquidi effusi.

2. Ascites (*saccatus*) cum tumore abdominis, saltem initio, partiali, et cum fluctuatione minus evidente.

G. LXXVIII. HYDROMETRA.

Hypogastrii in mulieribus paulatim crescens tumor; uteri figuram referens, pressui cedens fluctuansve; citra iscuriam et graviditatem.

G. LXXIX. HYDROCELE.

Tumor scroti non dolens, paulatim crescens, mollis, fluctuans, pellucidus.

76. DROPSY of the CHEST.

Difficult respiration, paleness of face; œdematous swellings of the lower extremities; small quantity of urine; difficulty of lying; sudden starting from sleep with palpitation of the heart; water fluctuating in the chest.

77. DROPSY of the BELLY.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense scarcely elastic, but fluctuating.

The species are,

1. Ascites *abdominalis*, with equal tumour of the whole abdomen; and with evident fluctuation.

It varies in its cause,

- a. From visceral obstruction.
- b From debility.
- c. From thinness of the blood.
- d. In the nature of the liquid effused.

It varies,

2. Ascites *saccatus*, with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with no very evident fluctuation.

78. DROPSY of the UTERUS.

Tumour of the hypogastrium in females, gradually increasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to touch, and fluctuating, not depending on suppression of urine or on pregnancy.

79. DROPSY of the TESTICLE.

Tumour of the scrotum, not painful, increasing gradually, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

SECT. IV. *SOLIDÆ*G. LXXX. *PHYSCONIA*.

Tumor quandam abdominis partem potissimus occupans, paulatim crescens, nec sonora, nec fluctuans.

G. LXXXI. *RACHITIS*.

Caput magnum antèrius maxime tumens; genicula tumida; costæ depressæ; abdomen tumidum; cætera marcescentia.

Variat,

- a.* Simplex, sine alio morbo.
- b* Aliis morbis conjuncta.

ORD. III. *IMPETIGINES*.

Cachexiæ, cutem et externum corpus præcipue deformantes.

G. LXXXII. *SCROPHULA*.

Glandularum conglobatarum, præsertim in collo, tumores; labium superius et columna nasi tumida; facies florida, cutis levis; tumidum abdomen.

Species sunt,

1. Scrophula (*vulgaris*) simplex, externa, permans.
2. Scrophula (*mesenterica*) simplex interna, cum pallore faciei, inappetentia, tumore abdominis et fœtore fœcum insolito.

SECT. 4. SOLIDS.

80. FLESHY TUMOUR in the ABDOMEN.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the abdomen, increasing gradually, giving no sound when struck, nor fluctuating.

81. RICKETS.

Head large, forehead particularly prominent, joints large, ribs flat, abdomen tumid, other parts emaciated.

It varies,

- a. Simple, uncombined with any other disease.
- b. Combined with other diseases.

 ORDER III. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

Depraved habit, chiefly deforming the skin and external parts of the body.

82. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, chiefly in the neck ; upper lip and soft part of the nose tumid, face florid, skin soft, abdomen large.

The species are,

1. *Scrophula vulgaris* simple, external, continuing.
2. *Scrophula mesenterica*, simple, internal, attended by paleness of face, want of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and uncommon fætor of the fæces.

3. Scrophula (*fugax*) simplicissima, et tantum circa collum, plerumque a resorptione ex ulceribus capitis proveniens.
4. Scrophula (*Americana*) cum frambœsia conjuncta.

G. LXXXIII. SYPHILIS.

Morbus contagiosus, post concubitum impurum et genitalium morbum; ulcere tonsillarum, cutis, præsertim ad marginem capillitii, papulæ corymbosæ, in crustas et in ulcera crustosa abeuntes; dolores ostocopi; exostoses.

G. LXXXIV. SCORBUTUS.

In regione frigida post victum putrescentem, salitum, ex animalibus confectum, deficiente simul materiâ vegetabili recente; asthenia; stemacace; in cute maculæ diversicolores, plerumque livescentes, præsertim ad pilorum radices.

G. LXXXV. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Morbus contagiosus; cutis crassa, rugosa, aspera, unctuosa, pilis destituta; in extremis artubus anæsthesia; facies tuberibus deformis: vox rauca et nasalis.

G. LXXXVI. LEPRO.

Cutis escharis albis, furfuraceis, rimosis, aspera, aliquando subtus humida, pruriginosa.

G. LXXXVII. FRAMBÆSIA.

Fungi, mori, vel rubi idæi fructus referentes, in variis cutis partibus enati.

3. *Scrophula fugax*, simple, merely surrounding the neck, chiefly occurring on absorption from ulcers of the head.
4. *Scrophula Americana*, combined with yaws.

83. SYPHILIS.

Contagious disease, appearing after impure venery and disease of the genitals; ulcers of the tonsils; clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, falling off in crusts or scabby ulcers; pain in the bones, and protuberances of some of their parts.

84. SCURVY.

In cold countries after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with few fresh vegetables; debility; bleeding of the gums, different coloured spots on the skin, generally livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

85. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Contagious disease: skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, without hair; insensibility in the extreme joints, face deformed by tubercles, voice hoarse and nasal.

86. LEPROSY.

The skin rough with whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes moist below, itching.

87. YAWS.

Excrescences, resembling the fruit of the mulberry or rasp, growing from various parts of the skin.

G. LXXXVIII. TRICHOMA.

Morbus contagiosus, capilli solito crassiores, in cirrhos et funiculos inextricabiles implicati.

G. LXXXIX. ICTERUS.

Flavedo cutis et oculorum, fæces albidæ; urina obscurè rubra, immissa colore luteo tingens.

Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Icterus (*calculosus*) cum dolore in regione epigastrica acuto, post pastum aucto, et cum dejectione concretionum biliosarum.
2. Icterus (*spasmodicus*) sine dolore, post morbus spasmodicos et pathemata mentis.
3. Icterus (*hepaticus*) sine dolore, post morbus hepatis.
4. Icterus (*gravidarum*) sub graviditate oriens, et post partum abiens.
5. Icterus (*infantum*) in infantibus haud diu post natales oriens.



CL. IV. LOCALES.

Partis, non totius corporis, affectio.

88. PLAITED HAIR.

Contagious disease; the hair uncommonly coarse and matted together in inextricable folds or tufts.

89. JAUNDICE.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish, urine of a dull red, and tinging things dipped into it yellow.

1. The IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. *Icterus calculosus*, with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after food, with discharge of biliary concretions.
2. *Icterus spasmodicus*, without pain, after spasmodic diseases or mental affections.
3. *Icterus hepaticus*, without pain, after diseases of the liver.
4. *Icterus gravidarum*, occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.
5. *Icterus infantum*, occurring in infants soon after birth.



CLASS IV. LOCAL DISEASES.

Affection of only a part not of the whole body.

ORD. I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

Sensus depravati aut delecti, ex organorum externorum vitio.

G. XC. CALIGO.

Visus imminutus, vel prorsus æbolitus, ob repagulum opacum, inter objecta et retinam, oculo ipso vel palpebris inhærens.

Species sunt,

1. Caligo (*lentis*) ob maculam opacam pone pupillam.
2. Caligo (*cornææ*) ob corneam opacam.
3. Caligo (*pupillæ*) ob obstructam pupillam.
4. Caligo (*humorum*) ob vitium vel defectum humoris aquei.
5. Caligo (*palpebrarum*) ob vitium palpebris inhærens.

G. XCI. AMAUROSIS.

Visus imminutus vel prorsus abolitus, sine vitio oculi evidente; plerumque cum pupilla dilatata et immobili.

Species sunt,

1. Amaurosis (*compressionis*) post causas et cum signis congestionis in cerebro.
2. Amaurosis (*atonica*) post causas et cum signis debilitatis.
3. Amaurosis (*spasmodica*) post causas et cum signis spasmi.
4. Amaurosis (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto vel applicato.

ORDER I. DISEASES OF THE SENSES.

Depravation or loss of some sense, from disease of the external organ.

90. BLINDNESS.

Dimness or loss of Vision, from opaque film between the object and the retina; either in the eye itself or in the eye-lids.

The species are,

1. *Caligo lentis*, from an opaque spot behind the pupil.
2. *Caligo corneæ*, from opacity of the cornea.
3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction of the pupil.
4. *Caligo humorum*, from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.
5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from disease of the eye-lids.

91. LOSS OF SIGHT.

Dimness or loss of sight, without evident disease in the eye; the pupil being generally dilated and motionless.

The species are,

1. *Amaurosis compressionis*, after the causes, and with signs of congestion in the brain.
2. *Amaurosis atonica*, after the causes, and with signs of debility.
3. *Amaurosis spasmodica*, after the causes, and with symptoms of spasm.
4. *Amaurosis venenata*, from poison, applied internally or externally.

G. XCII. DYSOPIA.

Visus depravatus, ita ut non nisi certâ luce, vel ad certam distantiam, vel in certa positura, objecta clare videantur.

Species sunt,

1. Dysopia (*tenebrarum*) in qua non nisi in magna luce objecta videntur.
2. Dysopia (*luminis*) in quo non nisi in obscura luce objecta videntur.
3. Dysopia (*dissitorum*) in qua longè distantia non videntur.
4. Dysopia (*proximorum*) in qua proxima non videntur.
5. Dysopia (*lateralis*) in qua non nisi oblique posita videntur.

G. XCIII. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

Visus depravatus, ita ut quæ non existant homo se videre imaginatur, vel quæ existunt aliter videt ac revera se habeant.

Species sunt,

1. Pseudoblepsis (*imaginaria*) in qua quæ non existunt conspici videntur.
2. Pseudoblepsis (*mutans*) in qua objecta revera existentia aliquo modo mutata apparent.

G. XCIV. DYSECŒA.

Auditus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Dysecœa (*organica*) ob vitium in organis sonos ad internam aurem transmittentibus.

92. BAD SIGHT.

Depraved vision, so that objects are not clearly seen, except in a particular light, at a particular distance, or in a particular position.

The species are,

1. *Dysopia tenebrarum*, in which objects are not visible except in a strong light.
2. *Dysopia luminis*, in which objects are not visible except in an obscure light.
3. *Dysopia dissitorum*, in which objects are not seen in the distance.
4. *Dysopia proximorum*, in which objects are not seen very near.
5. *Dysopia lateralis*, in which objects are not visible, except in an oblique direction.

93. FALSE VISION.

Depraved vision, when a person thinks he sees objects which does not exist, or sees things that do exist differently from what they really are.

The species are,

1. *Pseudoblepsis imaginaria*, objects appearing which do not exist.
2. *Pseudoblepsis mutans*, existing objects appearing changed in some way.

94. DEAFNESS.

Hearing impaired or lost.

The species are,

1. *Dyseceæ organica*, from defect of the organ transmitting sounds to the internal ear.

2. Dysecœa (*atonica*) sine organorum sonos transmittentium vitio evidente.

G. XCV. PARACUSIS.

Auditus depravatus.

Species sunt,

1. Paracusis (*imperfecta*) in qua soni ab externis venientes percipiuntur, non autem accurate vel cum solitis conditionibus.

Variat,

- a. Cum auditu gravi.
- b. Cum auditu nimis sensibili.
- c. Cum sono unico externo a causis internis duplicato.
- d. Soni quos homo audire velit, nisi sono alio vehementi simul excitato non audiuntur.
2. Paracusis (*imaginâris*) in qua soni extrinsecus non existentes ab internis causis excitantur.

G. XCVI. ANOSMIA.

Olfactus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Anosmia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana nares internas investiente.
2. Anosmia (*atonica*) sine vitio membranæ narium evidente.

G. XCVII. AGHEUSTIA.

Gustus imminutus vel abolitus.

2. Dysecœa *atonica*, without apparent defect in the organs, transmitting sounds.

95. PARACUSIS.

False hearing.

1. Paracusis *imperfecta*, in which external sounds are perceived, but not accurately, or in the usual way.

It varies,

- a. From dull hearing.
 - b. From too exquisite hearing.
 - c. From one external sound doubled from internal causes.
 - d. Sounds which a person wishes to hear, not being heard unless another loud sound be joined with them.
2. Paracusis *imaginaria*, in which external sounds do not exist, excited by internal causes.

96. ANOSMIA.

Smelling impaired or lost.

The species are,

1. Anosmia *organica*, from defect of the membrane investing the internal parts of the nares.
2. Anosmia *atonica*, without evident defect of that membrane.

97. AGHEUSTIA.

Taste impaired or lost.

Species sunt,

1. Agheustia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana linguæ, a nervis sapida arcens.
2. Agheustia (*atonica*) sine vitio linguæ evidente.

G. XCVIII. ANÆSTHESIA.

Tactus imminutus vel abolitus.

ORD. II. DYSOREXIÆ.

Appetitus erroneus vel deficiens.

SECT. I. APPETITUS ERRONEI.

G. XCIX. BULIMIA.

Appetitus esculentorum majori copiâ quam quæ digeri possit.

1. Species *idiopathica* sunt,
 1. Bulimia (*helluonum*) sine morbo ventriculi, cibi majorem solitâ copiam appetens.
 2. Bulimia (*syncopalis*) cibum frequenter appetens, ob sensum famis syncopen minitantis.
 3. Bulimia (*emetica*) cibum magnâ copiâ appetens, et mox per vomitum rejiciens.
2. *Smyptomtica*.

G. C. POLYDIPSIA.

Appetitus majoris solitâ copię potulentorum.

G. CI. PICA.

Desiderium non esculenti ingerendi.

The species are,

1. *Agheustia organica*, from the defect of the membrane of the tongue, preventing the contract of sapid bodies with the nerves.
2. *Agheustia atonica*, without evident defect of the tongue.

98. ANÆSTHESIA.

Sense of touch impaired or lost.



ORDER I. DEPRAVED APPETITES.

False or defective appetite.

SECT. I. FALSE APPETITES.

99. VORCIOUS APPETITE.

Desire of a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

1. IDIOPATHIC species are,

1. *Bulimia helluonum*, without disease of the stomach, an appetite for more food than usual.
2. *Bulimia syncopalis*, frequent desire of food, from a sense of hunger threatening syncope.
3. *Bulimia emetica*, desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

100. PRETERNATURAL THIRST.

Desire of a greater quantity of drink than usual.

101. DEPRAVED APPETITE.

A desire of eating substances not nutritious.

G. CII. SATYRIASIS.

In maribus effrænis veneris cupiditas.

Species sunt,

1. Satyriasis (*juvenilis*) cum veneris cupiditat præter modum vehementi, corpore simul parum perturbato.
2. Satyriasis (*furens*) cum veneris cupiditate effræni, corpore simul multum perturbato.

G. CIII. NYMPHOMANIA.

In fæminis effræne veneris desiderium.

G. CII. NOSTALGIA.

In absentibus a patria, vehemens eandem revisend desiderium.

Species sunt,

1. Nostalgia (*simplex*) sine alio morbo.
2. Nostalgia (*complicata*) aliis morbis comitata.

SECT. II. APPETITUS DEFICIENTES.

G. CV. ANOREXIA.

Appetitus esculentorum deficiens.

Species sunt,

1. Anorexia (*humoralis*) ab humore ventriculū gravante.
2. Anorexia (*atonica*) ob tonum fibrarum ventriculi amissum.

102. SATYRIASIS.

Excessive desire of venery in men.

The species are,

1. Satyriasis *juvenilis*, with preternatural desire for venery, the body being at the same time little disordered.
2. Satyriasis *furens*, with uncontrollable desire for venery, the body at the same time much disordered.

103. NYMPHOMANIA.

Excessive desire of venery in women.

104. NOSTALGIA.

In persons absent from their native country, a vehement desire of revisiting it.

The species are,

1. Nostalgia *simplex*, without other diseases.
2. Nostalgia *complicata*, accompanied with other diseases.

SECT. II. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

105. BAD APPETITE.

Want of appetite for food.

The species are,

1. Anorexia *humoralis*, from fluid oppressing the stomach.
2. Anorexia *atonica*, from want of tone in the fibres of the stomach

G. CVI. ADIPSIA.

Appetitús potulentorum suppressio, sive sitis feratio.

G. CVII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Libidinis defectus, vel veneris impotentia.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Motus impediti vel depravati ex organorum vitio.

G. CVIII. APHONIA.

Vocis plena suppressio, citra coma aut syneopen.

Species sunt,

1. Aphonia (*gutturalis*) a tumefactis faucibus et glottide.
2. Aphonia (*trachealis*) a compressa trachea.
3. Aphonia (*atonica*) a nervis laryngis resectis.

G. CIX. MUTITAS.

Verba articulandi impotentia.

Species sunt,

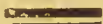
1. Mutatis (*organica*) ex lingua ablata vel vitiata.
2. Mutitas (*atonica*) ex nervis linguæ læsis.

106. ADIPSA.

Total want of thirst.

107. ANAPHRODISIA.

Want of desire for venery or impotence.



ORDER III. DEPRAVED MOTIONS.

Obstructed or depraved motions, from defect of the organs.

108. LOSS OF VOICE.

Total suppression of voice, without coma or syncope.

The species are,

1. *Aphonia gutturalis*, from swelling of the fauces and glottis.
2. *Aphonia trachealis*, from compression of the trachea.
3. *Aphonia atonica*, from injury of the laryngeal nerves.

109. DUMBNESS.

Incapability of speech.

The species are,

1. *Mutitas organica*, from loss or injury of the tongue.
2. *Mutitas atonica*, from injury of the lingual nerves.

3. Mutitas (*surdorum*) ex surditate congenita, vel puerilibus annis aborta.

G. CX. PARAPHONIA.

Vocis sonus depravatus.

Species sunt,

1. Paraphonia (*puberum*) in qua, circa pubertatis tempus, vox ab acutiori et suavi in graviolem et ingratalu mutatur.
2. Paraphonia (*rauca*) in qua, ob siccitalu vel tumorem faucium flaccidum, vox fit rauca et scabra.
3. Paraphonia (*resonans*) in qua, ob obstructas nares, vox fit rauca, cum sonitu per nares sibilante.
4. Paraphonia (*palatina*) in qua, ob deficientem vel divisam uvulam, plerumque cum labio leporino, vox fit rauca, obscura, et ingrata.
5. Paraphonia (*clangens*) in qua vox in acutam, clangentem, et exilem mutatur.
6. Paraphonia (*comatosa*) in qua, ob laxatum velum palati et glottidem, sonus inter inspirandum editur.

G. CXI. PSELLISMUS.

Verba articulandi vitium.

Species sunt,

1. Psellismus (*hæsitans*) in quo sermonis verba, præsertim prima, non facile proferuntur, et non nisi prima syllaba sæpius repetita.

3. *Mutitas surdorum*, from being born deaf, or from loss of hearing in early years.

110. BAD VOICE.

Defraved sound of the voice.

The species are,

1. *Paraphonia puberum*, in which about the time of puberty the voice changes from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.
2. *Paraphonia rauca*, in which from dryness or flaccid tumour of the fauces the voice is made hoarse and rough.
3. *Paraphonia resonans*, in which, from obstruction of the nares, the voice is made rough, with a hissing sound in the nose.
4. *Paraphonia palatina*, in which, from a deficiency or division of the uvula, for the most part with a hare-lip, the voice is made rough, obscure, and unpleasant.
5. *Paraphonia clangens*, in which the voice is changed into an acute, shrill, and weak-tone.
6. *Paraphonia comatosa*, in which, from relaxation of the velum palati and glottis, the sounds are uttered between the inspirations.

111. PSELLISMUS.

Defective articulation.

The species are,

1. *Psellismus hesitans*, in which uttering words, chiefly the first, are with difficulty pronounced, and often the first syllable only repeated.

2. Psellismus (*ringens*) in qua sonus lateræ R semper aspiratur, et quasi geminatur.
3. Psellismus (*lallans*) in quo sonus literæ L fit liquidior, vel loco literæ R pronuncietur.
4. Psellismus (*emolliens*) in quo literæ duræ in molliores mutantur, et litera S multum usurpatur.
5. Psellismus (*balbutiens*) in quo, ob linguam magnum vel tumefactam, literæ labiales magis audiuntur, et sæpe loco aliarum proferuntur.
6. Psellismus (*acheilos*) in quo literæ labiales vix vel non omnino pronunciari possunt.
7. Psellismus (*lagostomatum*) in quo, ob divisum palatum, literæ gutturales minus recte pronunciantur.

G. CXII. STRABISMUS.

Oculorum axes optici non convergentes.

Species sunt,

1. Strabismus (*habitualis*) a consuetudine prava oculo tantum uno utendi.
2. Strabismus (*commodus*) ab unius oculi, præ altero, debilitate vel mobilitate majori, adeo ut uterque oculus non commode adhibeatur.
3. Strabismus (*necessarius*) ob mutatum situm vel figurum partium oculi.

2. Psellismus *ringens*, in which the sound of the letter R is always aspirated, and as it were doubled.
3. Psellismus *lallans*, in which the sound of the letter L is made more liquid, or pronounced instead of the letter R.
4. Psellismus *emollicens*, in which the hard letters are changed into soft ones, and the S much used.
5. Psellismus *balbutiens*, in which, from a large or swollen tongue, the labial letters are much sounded, and often used instead of others.
6. Psellismus *acheilos*, in which the labial letters are with difficulty or not all pronounced.
7. Psellismus *lagostomatum*, in which, from a division of the palate, the guttural letters are not rightly pronounced.

112. SQUINTING.

The optic axes of the eyes not corresponding.

The species are,

1. Strabismus *habitualis*, from depraved custom of using only one eye.
2. Strabismus *commodus*, from debility or greater mobility of one eye, so that both cannot be correspondingly employed.
3. Strabismus *necessarius*, from change in the situation or figure of particular parts of the eye.

G. CXIII. DYSPHAGIA.

Molestia deglutitionem impediens sine respirationis læsione vel phlegmasia.

G. CXIV. CONTRACTURA.

Artus unius vel plurium contractio diuturna, rigida.

Species sunt,

1. Contractura (*primaria*) a musculis contractis rigidis.
 - a. A musculis ab inflammatione rigidis.
 - b. A musculis a spasmo rigidis.
 - c. A musculis, ob antagonistas paralyticos, contractis.
 - d. A musculis ab acrimonia irritante contractis.
 2. Contractura (*articularis*) ob artus rigidos.
-

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

Fluxus sive sanguis, aut humores alii, solito uberius profluens, sine pyrexia impetive fluidorum aucto.

G. CXV. PROFUSIO.

Fluxus sanguinis.

113. DIFFICULT SWALLOWING

Impeded deglutition, without phlegmasia or affected respiration or phlegmasia.

114. IMMOBILITY OF THE JOINT.

Rigid and continued contraction of one or more joint.

The species are,

1. *Contractura primaria*, from muscular contraction and rigidity.
 - a. The muscles rigid from inflammation.
 - b. The muscles rigid from spasm.
 - c. Contracted from paralysis of antagonist muscles.
 - d. The muscles contracted from irritating acrimony.
2. *Contractura articularis*, from rigid joints.

 ORDER IV. INCREASED DISCHARGES.

Unusual flux of blood or other fluids, without pyrexia, or increased impetus of the fluids.

115. PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

Flux of blood.

C. CXVII. EPHIDROSIS.

Sudoris præter naturam evacuatio.

G. CXVII. EPIPHŌRA.

Fluxus humoris lachrymalis.

G. CXVIII. PTYALISMUS.

Fluxus salivæ.

G. LXIX. ENURESIS.

Urinæ e vesica fluxus involuntarius non dolens.

Species sunt,

1. Enuresis (*atonica*) post morbos sphincterem vesicæ lædentes.
2. Enuresis (*irritata*) a compressione vel irritatione vesicæ.

G. CXX. GONORRHŒA

Humoris ex urethra, in maribus, cum vel absque libidine, præter naturam fluxus.

Species sunt,

1. Gonorrhœa (*pura*) in qua, prægresso concubitu impuro nullo, humor puriformis, sine dysuria vel libidine, ex urethra subinde fluit.

116. SWEATING.

Preternatural perspiration.

117. FLUX OF TEARS.

Flux of tears from the eyes, in consequence of disease in the lachrymal glands.

118. PTYALISMUS.

Flux of saliva.

119. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Involuntary but not painful flow of urine.

The species are,

1. Enuresis *atonica*, after diseases injuring the sphincter vesicæ.
2. Enuresis *irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

120. GONORRHŒA.

In men, a preternatural flow of humour from the urethra, with or without venereal appetite.

The species are,

1. Gonorrhœa *pura*, in which, without impure coition, there flows of humour, like pus, from the urethra, without difficulty in passing urine or venereal appetite.

2. Gonorrhœa (*impura*) in qua, post concubitum impurum, humor puriformis cum dysuria ex urethra fluit.

Hujus sequela est,

Gonorrhœa (*mucoso*) in qua, post gonorrhœam impuram, humor mucosus, cum minima vel nulla dysuria, ex urethra subinde fluit.

Anglis, a GLEET.

3. Gonorrhœa (*laxorum*) in qua, humor plerumque pellucidus, sine penis erectione, sed cum libidine, in vigilante, ex urethra subinde fluit.
4. Gonorrhœa (*dormientium*) in qua liquor seminalis cum erectione et libidine, in dormientibus, ex somnio libidinosus, ejicitur.

ORD. V. EPISCHESES.

Excernendorum suppressiones.

G. CXXI. OBSTIPATIO.

Dejectio fæcum nulla vel solito rarior.

Species sunt,

1. Obstipatio (*debilium*) in hominibus laxis, debilibus, et plerumque dyspepticis.
2. Obstipatio (*rigidorum*) in hominibus fibræ rigidæ sæpe hypochondriacis.
3. Obstipatio (*obstructorum*) cum symptomatis Colicæ 1mæ, 2dæ, 4tæ, vel 7mæ, supra dictæ.

2. *Gonorrhœa impura*, in which, after impure coition, there flows a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

Gonorrhœa mucosa, in which, after *gonorrhœa impura*, there frequently flows a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water: called a *gleet*.

3. *Gonorrhœa laxorum*, in which there frequently flows from the urethra a mucous humour in general pellucid, without erection of the penis, but with venereal appetite when the person is awake.
4. *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, in which an emission of semen takes place, with erection of the penis, and venereal appetite, from impure dreams when the person is asleep.

ORDER V. OBSTRUCTIONS.

Suppressions of excretions.

121. COSTIVENESS.

No discharge of fæces, or uncommonly seldom.

The species are,

1. *Obstipatio debiliū*, in persons of a lax, weak, and commonly dyspeptic habit.
2. *Obstipatio rigidorum*, in persons of a rigid fiber, often of a hypochondriacal temperament.
3. *Obstipatio obstructorum*, with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colic.

G. CXXII. ISCHURIA.

Urinæ suppressio absoluta.

Species sunt,

1. Ischuria (*renalis*) prægresso renum morbo, cum dolore vel molesto gravitatis sensu in regione renum, et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.
2. Ischuria (*ureterica*) prægresso renum morbo cum doloris vel molestiæ sensu in quadam ureteris parte, et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.
3. Ischuria (*vesicalis*) cum tumore hypogastrii, dolore ad cervicem vesicæ, et frequenti ad mingendum stimulo.
4. Ischuria (*urethralis*) cum tumore hypogastrii, frequenti ad mingendum stimulo, et dolore in aliqua parte urethræ.

G. CXXIII. DYSURIA.

Dolorifica et quodammodo impedita urinæ emissio.

Species sunt,

1. Dysuria (*ardens*) cum ardore urinæ sine morbo vesicæ evidente.

122. SUPPRESSION OF URINE

Total suppression of urine.

The species are,

1. *Ischuria renalis*, following disease of the kidneys with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the lumbar region, and without swellings of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.
2. *Ischuria ureterica*, succeeding disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation in some part of the ureters, and without swelling of the hypogastric region or desire of making water.
3. *Ischuria vesicalis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.
3. *Ischuria urethralis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, frequent desire of making water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

123. DIFFICULT DISCHARGE OF URINE.

Painful emission and sometimes obstruction of urine.

The species are,

1. *Dysuria ardens*, with burning heat in the urine, and without apparent disease of the bladder.

2. Dysuria (*spasmodica*) a spasmō ex aliis partibus cum vesica communicato.
3. Dysuria (*compressionis*) a vicinis partibus vesicam prementibus.
4. Dysuria (*phlogistica*) a vicinis partibus inflammatis.
5. Dysuria (*irritata*) eum signis calculi vesicalis.
6. Dysuria (*mucosa*) eum exeretione muci copiosa.

G. CXXIV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

Seminis in actu venereo tarda, impedita, et ad generationem insufficiens emissio.

Species sunt,

1. Dyspermatismus (*urethralis*) a morbis urethræ.
2. Dyspermatismus (*nodosus*) a nodis corporum cavernosorum.
3. Dyspermatismus (*præputialis*) ab angustiori præputii orificio.
4. Dyspermatismus (*mucosus*) a muco urethram infareiente.

2. Dysuria *spasmodica*, from spasm of parts connected with the bladder.
3. Dysuria *compressionis*, from pressure of the bladder by neighbouring parts.
4. Dysuria *phlogistica*, from inflammation of the adjacent parts.
5. Dysuria *irritata*, with symptoms of the stone.
6. Dysuria *mucosa*, with a copious excretion of mucous.

124. DIFFICULT DISCHARGE of SEMEN.

In coition, the emission of semen slow, obstructed, or insufficient for generation.

The species are,

1. Dyspermatismus *urethralis*, from disease of the urethra.
2. Dyspermatismus *nodosus*, from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.
3. Dyspermatismus *præputialis*, from too narrow opening of the prepuce.
4. Dyspermatismus *mucosus*, from mucous in the urethra.

5. Dyspermatismus (*hypertonicus*) a validiori penis erectione.
6. Dyspermatismus (*epilepticus*) ab epilepsia spasmodica in coitu adveniente.
7. Dyspermatismus (*apractodes*) a genitalium ignavia.
8. Dyspermatismus (*refluus*) in qua nulla seminis in coitu emissio, ob refluxum ejusdem ex urethra in vesicam.

G. CXXV. AMENORRHŒA.

Menses tempore quo fluere solent, vel solito parciore, vel non omnino fluentes, citra graviditatem.

Species sunt,

1. Amenorrhœa (*emansionis*) in puberibus quibus post fluxus tempus solitum, menses non jam prodierint, et cum simul variæ affectiones morbidæ adsint.
2. Amenorrhœa (*suppressionis*) in adultis, quibus menses, quæ jam fluere solebant, suppressæ sunt.
3. Amenorrhœa (*difficilis*) in qua menses parcius cum dolore fluunt.

5. Dyspermatismus *hypertonicus*, from too great erection.
6. Dyspermatismus *epilepticus*, from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on during coition.
7. Dyspermatismus *apractodes*, from relaxation of the genitals.
8. Dyspermatismus *refluus*, in which there is no emission of semen in coition, occasioned by its reflux from the urethra into the bladder.

125. SUPPRESSION of the MENSES.

The menses at the time when they usually flow in women not pregnant, either smaller than usual in quantity, or totally obstructed.

The species are,

1. Amenorrhœa *emansionis*, in females after the age of puberty the menses not appearing, accompanied by various morbid affections.
2. Amenorrhœa *suppressionis*, in adults, suppression of the menses, after they have appeared.
3. Amenorrhœa *difficilis*, in which the menses flow in small quantity, and with pain.

ORD. VI. TUMORES.

Partis magnitudo aucta sine phlogosi.

G. CXXVII. ANEURISMA.

Tumor mollis, pulsans, supra arteriam.

G. CXXVI. VARIX.

Tumor mollis, non pulsans, supra venam.

G. CXXVIII. ECCHYMOOMA.

Tumor diffusus, parem eminens, livescens.

G. CXXIX. SCIRRHUS.

Partis, plerumque glandulæ, tumor durus, non dolens, ægre suppurans.

G. CXXX. CANCER.

Tumor scirrhodeus dolens, in ulcus mali moris abiens.

G. CXXXI. BUBO.

Glandulæ conglobatæ tumor suppurans.

G. CXXXII. SARCOMA.

Extuberatio mollis non dolens.

G. CXXXIII. VERRUCA.

Extuberatio durior, scabra.

G. CXXXIV. CLAVUS.

Cuticulæ crassities dura, lamellata.

ORDER VI. TUMOURS.

Increased bulk of any part, without inflammation.

126. ANEURISM.

Soft tumour, with pulsation over an artery.

127. DILATED VEIN.

Soft tumour, without pulsation, over a vein.

128. A LIVID SWELLING.

Diffused tumour, slightly elevated and somewhat livid.

129. HARDENED TUMOUR.

Hard tumour, generally of a gland, without pain, suppurating badly.

130. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, terminating in a foul ulcer.

131. BUBO.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

132. FLESHY TUMOUR.

Soft excrescence, not painful.

133. WART.

Hard, rough, excrescence.

134. CORN.

Laminated induration of the cuticle.

G. CXXXV. LUPIA.

Extuberatio subter cutem mobilis, mollis, non dolens

G. CXXXVI. GANGLION.

Extuberatio durior, mobilis, tendini insidens.

G. CXXXVII. HYDATIS.

Nesicula cuticularis humore aqueo plena.

G. CXXXVIII. HYDARTHURUS.

Articulorum, genu potissimum, tumor, parum primó
eminens, cuti concolor, dolentissimus, et mobilita-
tem imminuens.

G. CXXXIX. EXOSTOSIS.

Tumor durus ossi insidens.



ORD. VII. ECTOPIÆ.

Pars ex sua sede dimota tumorem faciens.

G. CXL. HERNIA.

Partis mollis ectopia, cute et aliis integumentis adhuc
tectæ.

G. CXLI. PROLAPSUS.

Partis mollis ectopia nuda.

G. CXLII. LUXATIO.

Os ex sua in juncturis sede dinotum.

135. WEN.

Moveable tumour under the skin, soft, and not painful.

136. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling, seated on a tendon.

137. HYDATIDS.

A cuticular vesicle filled with an aqueous humour.

138. WHITE SWELLING.

Tumour of the joints, generally of the knee, slightly elevated at first, of the same colour of the skin, very painful, and diminishing the power of motion

139. TUMOUR of a BONE.

Hard tumour seated on a bone.

ORDER VII. PROTRUSIONS.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

140. RUPTURE.

Protrusion of a soft part, still covered with the integuments.

141. PROTRUSION UNCOVERED.

Protrusion of a soft part, uncovered.

142. LUXATION.

A bone thrust out of its place.

ORD. VIII. DIALYSES

Solutio continui visu tactuve manifesta.

G. CXLIII. VULNUS.

Soluta unio recens, cruenta, partis mollis, a corpore duro admoto.

G. CXLIV. ULCUS.

Partis mollis solutio purulenta vel ichorosa.

G. CXLV. HERPES.

Phlyctænæ vel ulcuscula plurima, gregalia, serpentina, dysepuleta.

G. CXLVI. TINEA.

In cute capillata ad radices capillorum ulcuscula, humorum, in crustam albam friabilem abeuntem, fundentia.

G. CXLVII. PSORA.

Pustulæ et ulcuscula pruriginosa, contagiosa, manus male habens.

G. CXLVIII. FRACTURA.

Ossis partes a cohæsione in magna fragmenta vi solutæ.

G. CXLIX. CARIES.

Ossis exulceratio.

FINIS.

ORDER VIII. SOLUTIONS or DISUNION.

Discontinuity of a part, evident to the sight or touch.

143. A WOUND.

A recent bloody solution of the continuity in a soft part, by a hard body.

144. ULCER.

Purulent or ichthorose solution of a soft part.

145. TETTERS.

Numerous Phlyctænæ, or little ulcers in clusters spreading and difficult to heal.

146. SCALD HEAD.

Small ulcers, at the root of the hair, upon the scalp-discharging a humour, and terminating in a whitish, scab.

147. ITCH.

Pustules and small itching ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands.

148. FRACTURE.

The parts of a bone separated by violence into large fragments.

149. CARIES.

Exulceration of a bone.

THE END.

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